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VOL. XIX NO. 85-- BOMBAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

KARNATAK PEASANTS' FIGHT ENDS

—:o:—

Diwaker Signs Agreement With Collector?

MOVE FOR COMPLETE REMISSION OF TAXES

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, April 10.

Through the intervention of Mr. P. R. Chikodi, M.L.C. of Belgaum, the no-tax campaign on account of economic distress which was in full swing in Sirsi and Siddapur talukas of Karwar district and Hirekerur taluka of Dharwar district has at present come to a successful close.

Coercive measures were much in evidence in the affected area of late against the defensive campaign of the peasants. Government was all along thinking that Congress was behind the no-tax campaign in this area. But at last they have seen that economic distress was the only reason for peasants withholding payment. The Commissioner recognised this in his final orders. Sjt. Diwakar's name is mentioned in the agreement as representing the afflicted peasants. Sjt. R. R. Diwakar proposes calling off the no-tax campaign in Sirsi and Siddapur talukas provided the Collector receives and deals with individual applications of holders of garden lands asking for suspension of the second instalment owing to hardship in paying due to the very serious fall in price of betelnut and other garden produce. If the Collector finds on inquiry into individual cases of hardship in paying that a good case for general suspension of the second instalment of land revenue on garden lands in Sirsi and Siddapur has been made out, he should report to the Commissioner for obtaining Government orders for grant of this concession. And that immediately Mr. Diwakar fulfils his promise calling off the campaign coercive processes should be stopped including action under section 148 of the Land Revenue Code. Also fines for the non-payment of revenue imposed but not already levied to be cancelled.

COMPLETE REMISSION.

About 97 villages in Hirekerur will get the benefit from these orders. I understand attempts have already commenced for getting this suspension converted into complete remission. Thus ends one of memorable fights of the Karnatak peasants against oppression in any form.

68 DAY'S HUNGER-STRIKE ?

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR CITY, April 7.

"Gen" Avari the originator of the Nagpur Shastra (arms) Satyagraha has been on hunger strike for the last 68 days. Sjt. Awari has been insisting that until he is removed back to the Central Jail and treated there as a political prisoner he will not take food.

SATYAGRAHA FOR AVARI

—:o:—

Outside Mental Hospital

NAGPUR, April 10.

A movement has been going on here for some days past to secure the release of Mr. Manchersha Avari who was convicted four years ago for sedition in connection with the armed Satyagraha. His followers forming a procession went to the Mental Hospital where Mr. Awari is detained. The procession was held up at the Mental Hospital compound where the processionists held up a meeting and decided to offer Satyagraha till Mr. Awari was released. Ten persons have been offering Satyagraha since night.—A. P.

ACTION AND REACTION

AHMEDABAD, April 10.

The Talukdar of Vanod (Kathiawar) has withdrawn the order of externment passed against Sheth Virchand and his family for taking part in the civil disobedience movement in British India. The social boycott declared by the Viramgam Congress Committee against the Vanod Talukdar has consequently been withdrawn.—A. P.

THE NEW SPIRIT AT WORK.

"Clear Out At Once, Or I Shoot You"!

WHAT BENGALEE CONGRESSMEN SAW IN BARDOLI VILLAGE

Mass Arrests In Bardoli

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, April 9.

Mr. Garda, who has purchased confiscated lands in Babla village is puzzled and vexed over the question of removing standing crops from these lands. It is an impossibility for him to get a single labourer from the whole of Bardoli Taluka. He turned his eyes to Surat; he managed to get some "untouchable" Kathiawari labourers. Such 23 labourers were taken to Babla via Navsari in a motor bus. But the news reached the ever alert Vanarsena of Sarbhon, in spite of Garda's precautions to keep it a secret. The Vanars were waiting to receive them. In their peculiar and playful manner, Vanars began to persuade them. It immediately struck the labourers that they were tempted to come there to co-operate in some unpopular work. Twelve of them at once retreated and went back to Surat. Their luggage was refused to be handed over to them. They left it there and went away.

The remaining 16 also began to feel uneasy but, it is alleged, they were detained there through force. They were taken to the farms and under the command and direction of armed police, were, it is alleged, compelled to pick cotton on the 8th inst. The news electrified the whole village. Little children, some men and women hurried to the fields and began to persuade the labourers to desist from doing it. The Sub-Inspector of Police arrived on the spot with a police party. The police dragged aside the children and women who were peacefully picketing over the labourers, and arrested 19 women, 24 men and 31 children. The women began to sing national songs. Vanarsena filled the sky with their slogans. The police divided the arrested persons into three groups of men, women and children and upto the time of despatching this message the arrested peasants and Vanars are sitting there surrounded by armed police.

'I SHALL SHOOT YOU'.

When this was still going on, some Bengali leaders, who on their way back from Karachi halted for a pilgrimage to Bardoli, went near the fields to see with their own eyes what was going on. One of the police directing his gun towards Prof. Harpad Chattopadhyaya, one of the leading workers of the famous Abhoy Ashram, said "Go away, or I shoot you down this moment." Prof. Chattopadhyaya smiled at the threat and opened his chest for the police to shoot. In the meantime, another policeman arrived there and withdrew that valiant warrior!

50 DUBLAS WITH LATHIS.

Another figure of Bardoli keeps a standing force of Dublas with lathis in the village of Varad. He ran to the assistance of Mr. Garda.

At about 5 a.m. to-day he went to Babla with his 50 Dublas armed with lathis and accompanied by two police vans from Bardoli. Peasants from adjoining villages, hearing this sensational news, are flocking in great numbers to Babla in sympathy with their brother farmers. They are watching the turn of events with grave concern.

"CLEAR OUT OR I SHOOT YOU."

Sjt. Arunansen De, General Secretary, All Bengal Student's Association and Sjt. Abinash Bhattacharjee, General Secretary Bengal Presidency Student's Association have issued the following statement under date April 8th:—

"On our way back from Karachi Congress, we halted at Bardoli, to have some knowledge of the Taluka, which had played so prominent a part in India's struggle for Independence. To-day at about 11-30 a.m. the following incident happened in the village Babla. Sjt. Harpada Chattopadhyaya, Congress worker from Nadia and a prominent worker of Abhoy Ashram was with us. We were on an Ashram car. When we entered the village Babla, we saw a large number of villagers including many ladies and children under arrest. Armed police-men marched them off to the police camp and the persons under arrest were all cheerful and were singing national songs. We then went to see the place where these villagers were arrested. On our arrival we saw some labourers who, we were told, were brought from outside since no local labour was available, everybody refusing to work under the Parsee gentleman who bought the lands on auction during the fight. The labourers were working under armed police protection. While we were standing on a public road, an armed sepoy approached Mr. Chattopadhyaya and ordered him to leave the place at once. On his pointing out that he was standing on a public thoroughfare and doing no wrong nor disturbing any body, the sepoy levelled his gun at Sjt. Chattopadhyaya and shouted" Clear out at once or I shoot you" (Abhi nikalo, nahito golise mardalunga). Sjt. Chattopadhyaya smiled and said, "You may shoot if you please I am ready". Just at the time another sepoy, probably his superior, intervened and stopped him and we also talked to them for some time. The sepoy then went away and after remaining there for some time, we came back. We were told that the policemen were behaving very roughly and we had a bit of it.

VANOD DARBAR CLIMBES DOWN

—:o:—

Orders Against Kothary Cancelled

CONGRESS BOYCOTT DECLARED

(From A Correspondent.)

RANPUR, April 10.

Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothary, Provincial Secretary Indian States peoples' Conference wires all the orders issued by Vanoo Darbar against Satyagrahi worker Virchand Bhiknabhai Sheth and his family and friends have been abruptly withdrawn by the Darbar. Vanod Darbar issues a special order on April 4th that in view of the orders of Western India States Agency, our orders are hereby cancelled.

Rigorous social boycott of Darbar was proclaimed by the Mandal, Viramgam, Ahmedabad Congress Committee and had the orders been not abrogated a force of hundred satyagrahis with Virchand Sheth was going to enter Vanod limits.

Numerous Youth Leagues in Kathiawad have declared support of Virchand Sheth. Now that orders have been abrogated the situation is getting calm, though the volunteers feel disappointed at losing an opportunity of giving fight to an Indian States Chief.

It is understood that Vanod Darbar has been obliged to cancel orders, in view of Virchand Sheth's representation to the Viceroy.

Calcutta.—The wedding of Mr. Donald MacPherson, I.C.S., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bengal, with Miss Marie Nicholson, who is wellknown to music lovers in Calcutta, took place in St. Andrews Church on Wednesday.

LIBERALS OPPOSE HOTSON'S APPOINTMENT

—:o:—

Want Hidayatullah To Get The Job

At a meeting of Council of Western India Liberal Association held this evening following resolution was adopted:—Council Western India National Liberal Association regret that the opportunity that presented itself on Sir Frederick Syke's going on leave of appointing on Indian to act as Governor of Bombay was not availed of.

In view of the expectation that pending the framing of a new constitution every effort would be made to implement the spirit of principles agreed to at the Round Table Conference by doing everything possible, within provisions of present Government of India Act, it was the duty of the Government even to go out of its way to appoint Indians to governorships of provinces.

WHAT IS APPROPRIATE?

As the senior member of the Council was about to reliquish office it would not have been in any manner inappropriate, if the next senior member of the Council who happens to be an Indian had been trusted to carry on the duties of Governor for a short period of four months.

The Council further urge upon the Governor that it is desirable that he should take opportunity of relinquishment by Sir Ernest Hotson of the Home Portfolio so as to redistribute the work of the Executive Council as to entrust the Home-Port-folio to an Indian member of Executive Council. Such aciton, Council represent, will show the earnestness of Government to act in the spirit of impending constitutional changes.—A. P.

Rev. John Meckenzie, M.A., whose appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University has been announced.

HAVOC OF HURRICANE

100 Boats Capsize

125 FISHERMEN DROWNED.

LONDON, April 10.

Tokio.—At least 125 fishermen have been drowned as a result of hurricane off the south-west Korea which capsized 100 fishingboats.—Reuter.

ENGLAND AUSTRALIA RUN

—:o:—

Scott Beats Kingsford-Smith's Record

LONDON, April 10.

Port Darwin.—Scott arrived here at ten minutes to six this evening.

His total time from England is two hundred and nineteen hours.

He thus beats Kingsford-Smith's record for solo flight by eighteen hours.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO BHAGAT SINGH CASE

Approvers To Be Prosecuted For Perjury

LAHORE, April 10.

Mr. Justice Dalip Singh and Mr. Justice Harrison accepted the application of the Crown for the sanction of prosecution under Section 193, Indian Penal Code, on the charge of perjury against Ramsaran Das and Brahma Dutt, approvers in the Lahore Conspiracy Case in which Bhagat Singh and others were convicted.

It will be recalled that Ramsaran Das and Brahma Dutt had retracted their statements before the Special Tribunal.—A. P.

INDIA SOLIDLY BEHIND MAHATMA

Congress Is Fighting For The People

COMMUNAL UNITY MUST BE ACHIEVED

Message Of Karachi Congress

"The Karachi Congress has demonstrated in a most striking manner that Indians have fully grasped the meaning of the wise dictum 'united we stand and divided we fall' and have decided to act up to it. It was the easiest thing so far to create a split among us, Indian. We have been divided and ruled all these years. But for the first time in our national history, we stand united. The moral is obvious. Victory is to be ours. Mahatmaji is to go to London as our sole representative. The task before us is to back him up. That is the message of the Karachi Congress" declared Sjt. K. M. Munshi addressing a meeting at Bhuleshwar on Friday night.

The meeting was held under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee and several speakers addressed the gathering on "The Present Situation and the Message of Karachi Congress". Sjt. Nagindas T. Master presided.

The president in his speech observed that Bhagat Singh and his comrades were executed at a critical moment and the move was to create a split in the Congress. It was feared that the history of the Surat Session of 1908 would be repeated but thanks to the patriotism of Subash Babu and his young comrades the situation was saved and the Congress decided to accept Gandhiji as its one leader and to stand by him through thick and thin.

CONGRESS AND CAPITALISM.

Explaining the resolution about the Declaration of Rights Sjt. Master said that it had given a lie direct to the false accusation that Congress was out to establish a rule of capitalists in the country. The resolution had made it perfectly clear that the Swaraj for which the Congress was fighting was to be for the masses. The resolution was by no means final. There was room for improvement and, therefore, opinion was invited on it.

SOLIDARITY OF NATION.

Concluding Sjt. Master said that the decision of the Karachi Congress were most statesmanlike and demonstrated the solidarity of the nation. He appealed to the audience to complete the constructive programme and to strengthen the Congress.

Sjt. H. Diwana deplored that the enthusiasm among the people was slowly dying out. He felt that prospects of a lasting settlement were not very bright and warned them to be ready to revive the fight with double vigour, if there was occasion for it.

IT IS PEACE!

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi thought that it was but natural that there should be some slackness after the continuous fight for a year. After all it was peace and the people naturally liked to enjoy their well earned rest, but she also wanted to warn them not to go to eternal sleep. The price they had paid for liberty was not great.

It might require thousands of Babu Genus who would have to sacrifice their lives for freedom. She, therefore, appealed to the audience to be always conscious of the fact that it was but a temporary suspension of war.

ON KEEPING AWAKE.

Sjt. K. M. Munshi who followed her observed that the country must keep up the awakening by carrying on the constructive part of the Congress programme, as otherwise there was a danger of their losing whatever they had achieved. Their success he said was due to the organisation of their forces and they must continue to utilise the national energy that was created.

They must strengthen the Congress by enrolling more and more Congress members and though there might not be picketing of foreign cloth shops, they must themselves see to it that foreign cloth did not enter into their homes.

SIGNIFICANCE OF UNITY.

Referring to the resolutions of the Karachi Congress Sjt. Munshi observed that so far it was condered to be the easiest thing to divide the Indians. But the Karachi Session of the Congress demonstrated in a striking manner that Indians had understood the significance of unity. The nation has decided almost unanimously to stand by Gandhiji. There were people who felt that the Delhi agreement was a blunder.

A GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

The speaker personally felt it was a glorious achievement, because for the first time in India's relations with Britain India was treated on a footing of equality and in Mr. Churchill's words the half-naked fakir, Ghandhiji, carried on negotiations with the representative of the mightiest empire of the world with perfect equality.

Sjt. Munshi added that to his mind the day on which this change in the treatment to India took place British Empire ceases to exist. It might be a powerful Commonwealth of Nations. But it was no more the British Empire.

ENDING CONTROVERSY.

In conclusion Sjt. Munshi observed that by deciding to send Mahatma Gandhi as the only representative of the Congress to the R. T. C. the Working Committee had ended all controversy about the composition of the delegation. Gandhiji would go at the expense of the nation and there was no chance of his being adversely impressed. The duty before the nation was to stand solidly behind the Mahatma.

COMMUNAL UNITY.

The greatest need of the time observed Sjt. Munshi was communal unity. It was true that Mr. Shaukat Ali was fuming and fretting and challenging Gandhiji but fortunately for the country there were Nationalist Muslims who placed their country above communal considerations. It was the first time in India's history that the country was standing solidly behind one man. While Indians were united their enemies were divided and, therefore, the the moral was obvious.

STOP PRESS

S. VALLABHBHAI TO TOUR. BROACH DISTRICT.

AHMEDABAD, April 10.

Instead of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel will tour Broach district.—A. P.

DELHI NEWS.

NEW DELHI, April 10.

His Excellency the Governor-General has prorogued the Delhi session of the Legislative Assembly.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted an interview to Moulana Shaukat Ali yesterday.—A. P.

GRUESOME HOWRAH MURDERS

—:o:—

Mother & Daughter Killed

AND THEIR ORNAMENTS REMOVED

CALCUTTA, April 10.

A mother and daughter, belonging to a respectable Bengali family, were the victims of a tragedy in a village in Howrah District last night, when they were asleep in a room on the first floor of the building last night.

They were the wife and daughter of Sjt. Mahendra Kumar Biswas, son-in-law of Raj Bahadur Ashutosh Basu, Senior Howrah Advocate and ex-Chairman of the District Board.

THROATS CUT

The daughter who recently gave birth to a child, was sleeping in the same room with the mother, while the father occupied another room. At about midnight Biswas woke up on hearing the cries of the child and all attempts to open the door having failed, the room was broken into.

The mother and daughter were then found murdered with their throats cut. The ornaments which they were wearing had been removed. The baby however was not touched. There was a bamboo placed alongside the window and this is believed to have been used in effecting entrance into the room.—A. P.

GANDHIJI AT AHMEDABAD

—:o:—

Arrival Kept Secret

AHMEDABAD, April 10.

Gandhiji accompanied by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Rajagopalachari arrived here to-day. The time of his arrival was purposely kept secret to avoid crowds at the station.

Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai and his family and Mr. Jivanlal Dewan, Secretary of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, were present at the station to receive him.

Gandhiji drove off immediately to Sheth Ambala Sarabhai's bungalow at Shahibag, where he is staying during his present short visit to Ahmedabad.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S INDIFFERENT HEALTH.

Owing to his indifferent health Mahatma Gandhi has dropped his tour of Broach district. He stays here till the 15th night, when he proceeds straight to Bombay.—A. P.

BACK TO LAND !

Colonisation For Domiciled Anglo-Indians

MADRAS, April 10.

Addressing a crowded meeting of Anglo-Indians at the Railway Institute, Perambur, to-night Mr. F. T. McCluskie of Calcutta outlined his colonisation scheme for the domiciled European and Anglo-Indian community and made a fervent appeal to the community to settle down on land and thus secure a stake in the country.

He reminded the community of the Simon Commission's warning that they should look out for fresh avenues of employment and added that the days of preferential treatment were gone for ever.

Concluding, he referred to the question of safeguards and said that there would be no need for them if the community co-operated with Indians. A local committee was formed in support of the proposed colonisation scheme.—A. P.

Darjeeling.—The Governor of Bengal unveiled a memorial tablet to the late Lieutenant-Col. J. O. Little, formerly Commandant of the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, at St. Andrews Church, Darjeeling.—A. P.

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Profession.

AMERICAN COTTON FORECASTS—Two days special doubling Rs. 15! Daily one strong special figure Rs. 5. Guaranteed three figures right every week. Weekly printed issue, daily two strong figures with two strong doublings issued every Monday Rs. 1/3. April Full Month's Forecasts daily four figures practically right every day, annas eight. Professor SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior, Phone 24918.
P R 4794

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY Egyptian Spiritualist. Majestic Hotel, Room No. 5. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

EARN thousands monthly through Professor SHROFF'S. one sure New York Cotton closing figure. Charges Rupees ten. Special. Rupees five Doublings. 20, opposite "Pigeonstand", Mint Rd., near G. P. O. Bombay.
R 4739

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EXTRA MONEY—Easily earned. Find offices requiring furniture, etc., experience unnecessary. Particulars against anna stamp. Apply Box No. 830, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 4782

ADVERTISERS—If you need poster advertisement in the City of Bombay at moderate rates, just communicate to E. K. ADVERTISER & CO., 134, Medows Street, Bombay.
T R 4795

THOSE who are in a position to supply for price photos and films of the last Satyagraha throughout India from March, 1930, up to date, may kindly apply to Box No. 829, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 4774

TOILET & WASHING SOAPS.—Free from Fat and other impurities, Made in India by Indians, with Indian Capital. Energetic Agents Wanted for Bombay and Up-Country. Apply to N. FUTEHALLY & CO., 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R4753

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are HEREBY NOTIFIED that they need not attend at the High Court any further during the continuance of the said Sessions, as their presence is no longer required.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions ARE REQUIRED to WATCH the Daily papers to see when their presence is next required.

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN, Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 10th April 1931.
2829.

Public Notices.

THE BROACH ELECTRIC SUPPLY & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that the location of the Registered office of the Company is transferred from Nanji Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, to Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

For The Broach Electric Supply & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED.

The UNITED EASTERN AGENCIES, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.
P. J. KANGA,
Secretary.
2830.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 13th April, 1931:—

68-69. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining reports from the Commissioner as to whether prospects of promotion of certain Officers of the Engineering Department will not be prejudiced by the appointment of Mr. N. A. Lala to carry on temporarily the work of the Land Manager.

70. From Mr. V.N. Chandavarkar, seconded by Dr. S. P. Mehta.—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the action taken by them to enforce the rule regarding the abolition of distinction based on caste or creed in the matter of admission, etc., of students in aided schools.

71. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.—For appointing Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola to be a member of the Tramways Committee.

72-74. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar.—(72-73) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner (72) as to the causes of large cracks found in the asphalted roads in the city and the steps he proposes to take in the matter; (73) as to the causes of heavy breeding of mosquitoes in Suparibaug Road, etc., during the months of March and April, etc., and the steps necessary to prevent the same, and (74) for requesting the Commissioner to take steps for abating the nuisance caused by hawkers on Elphinstone Road.

By Order of the President,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporatino,
Office,
Bombay, 10th April, 1931.
2828.

Auction Sales.

GANDHI & Co.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KIKA STREET (GULALWADI).

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand & Mangaldas, Attorneys for Mr. Premchand Lallubhai, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Kallianji Purshottam, the Sole Surviving Executor and Trustee of the Will of Bhansali Jiwandas Gokuldas, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 9th October, 1929, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned Immoveable Property on Saturday, the 11th April, 1931, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on the Premises.

ALL that piece of Government land of Quit and Ground Rent tenure (but now redeemed from payment of such rent as per Redemption Receipt bearing No. 24, and dated 7th October, 1929, by the Collector of Bombay) situate at Jagjivan Kika Street, containing 72-2|9 and 72-8|0 square yards as mentioned in some of the documents relating to this property, 82 square yards, 75 square yards and 76 square yards as mentioned in other documents, and 100 square yards according to Collector's Rent Roll and 77 square yards according to the Cadastral Survey Register for the Town and Island of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1102. Collector's New No. 827, Old Survey No. 2048, and New Survey No. 713, Cadastral Survey No. 2774 of Bhuleshwar Division with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and Structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 5860, Old Street No. 121 and New Street No. 145, Kika Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Amarchand & Mangaldas, attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Amusements

Commencing From To-day

It is difficult to explore the heart of the desert but still more difficult to explore the heart of a damsel.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW THIS YOU MUST SEE

DESERT DAMSEL

A Ravishing Romance produced by RANJIT FILM CO. Directed by Mr. NANUBHAI VAKIL. Cameraman—Mr. GOGTE.

Featuring: Miss SHANTA KUMARI and Mr. D. BILLIMORIA.

WEST END CINEMA,

Lamington Road

Only Two Concerts by Special Request.

The world-known Songster, Sangit-Ratna
ABDUL KARIM KHAN.

Whom the title of 'Sangit-ratna-praya' was conferred upon, by all singers of the State of Mysore will give

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

of Hindustani and South-Indian Scientific Music consisting of a variety of new and unknown songs.

At Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge Chaupatty on SATURDAY 11-4-31 at 9 p. m. and on SUNDAY 12-4-31 at 4 p. m.

ADMISSION FEES: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1. (No tax).

Tickets will be reserved at Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidayalaya, near Kalbadevi Post Office, Bombay and the 'SVADESHI' Churchgate Street.

Grand Opening Grand Opening

BOMBAY THEATRE

Corner Grant Road,
To-day 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
and
Sunday 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIKA CO.

Presents

for the first time their new drama

आई या नो Mother.

3 ACTS featuring 3 ACTS

S. N. CHAPEKER B.A. and JACKIE COOGAN RAM APTE.

Written by the famous playwright Anant Hari Gadre.

A Masterdrama of a mother's devotion.

The story depicts in a vivid manner the strength of a mother's love, her constancy even under slight or neglect in a manner which is bound to win favour with all ages and classes. It offers real heart-interest and genuine pathos.

Hearts will be touched by this new classic drama which portrays the most unselfish love that should be nearest the souls of all men.

It is a clean, heart interest drama that has an appeal for young and old.

Seats: Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Annas 12, Annas 8 and Annas 4.

CROWN CINEMA

Sandhurst Road,

Time: 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

A KRISHNA PRODUCTION

WOOING NIGHTINGALE

featuring

NANDRAM PAHELWAN, MISS GULAB and MISS ERMELINE.

DO NOT MISS

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Sandhurst Road,

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m.

The Greatest of all Western Stars

FRED THOMSON

IN

"THE TWO-GUN MAN"

"The Toughest Guy in Perez"—hired to catch Himself by the very cattle-rustler who had stolen his father's herd!—and offered the mortgage on the very place he was trying to save for the job!

Also

2 reels laughing Comedy.

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Psychologist says :

Everyone Has Occult Power

Distributes Free Book Describing Unique System which has been tested by scores of New Students who Report Astounding Results. Also sends Free Psycho-Analysis Character Delineation to all who write at once.

How the average man and woman can develop and use the strange powers of Hypnotism, Suggestion and Telepathy to influence people in business and society; to correct character defects and curb bad habits, is decribed in the new book by Elmer E. Knowles, entitled; "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces", ten thousand copies of which have been printed for free distribution.

The author declares that what is called Hypnotic Power is nothing but a scientific application of the laws of Suggestion, and that anyone can easily learn and apply these laws. Astounding results are reported by those who have tested the new System.

Mr. Arne Krogh writes:

"Your work is full of deep Truths, so natural, that I did not appreciate them till they were put before me. It is not new thoughts given me, but my own, my intelligence and my forces awakened, brought in order so that I can have the best use of them."

Another report from Melle. Odette Frey reads: "I cannot sufficiently praise and recommend your System to my friends. Furthermore, I can truthfully, say that from the day I possessed your System, my ailments disappeared and my will-power increased."

Mr. Franz Worz describes his experiences as follows:—"It is really unbelievable what powers one can obtain through the wonderful Knowles System. The results are so astounding that I cannot recommend it too highly."

It is desired to distribute the ten thousand free copies of 'The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces' to men and women who are interested in the development of their dormant faculties and more especially those who wish to apply the powers of Suggestion and Hypnotism to useful and praiseworthy objects. In addition to supplying the book free, each person who writes at once will also receive a psycho-analysis character delineation of from 400 to 500 words as prepared by Prof. Knowless. If you wish a copy of Prof. Knowles' book and a Character Delineation simply copy the following verse in your own hand-writing.

"I want power of mind,
"Force and strength in my look,
"Please read my Character,
"And send me your book."

Also send your full name and address plainly printed (state whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss), and address your letter to: PSYCHOLOGY FOUNDATION, S. A. (Free Distribution Dept. 1024-K.), No. 18, rue de Londres, Brussels, Belgium. If you wish you may enclose 6 annas, (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, etc. Be sure to put sufficient postage on your letter. Postage to Belgium is 3 annas.

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The biggest and most reliable Astrological Society in India and the Far East. Free Prospectus on application. Annual Life Reading (monthly information) Rs. 4. Answers to question varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 25. DHANADA (WONDERFUL TALISMAN). Its wearer earns immense wealth with little struggling and attains to long life, good health, fame, son, success in undertakings, prosperity in service and business, etc. It has wonderful power to give abundant fortune to the wearer to his utter surprise. Price Rs. 7-10. Specially prepared, giving immediate effects in gold tube, Rs. 29-11. BASIKARANA TALISMAN. Wear this and keep under your absolute control any man or woman. Rs. 4-9.

N.B.—If not benefitted, money refunded, guarantee supplied.

Prof. B. K. JYOTIR BHUSAN, F. T. S. (Expd. 30 Years)
President, All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society.
109 (C), Grey Street, Calcutta

THE COMPLETE HUMAN BEING.

The Man With Work, Wife And Family.

Mr. Frank Wells, son of H. G. Wells, writes in the "Daily Herald":—

Either I have got over the fever of youth or I have never had it. I do not lie awake at nights either to weep over my sins or to worry over Life's problems. I would rather just get on with what I am doing.

We all say, "I seek to aid the betterment of the Human Race," as if we alone did so. Our ideas of the betterment of the human race are usually very closely moulded to coincide with our ideas of personal betterment. It is more convenient so.

To the mentally lazy it is easier to say, "So long as my friends like me, so long as I am not a drag on the progress of the Human Race, then I am satisfied." Or it may be that view is just humility.

Am I interested in Politics? One must be; the betterment of man depends on how he is governed and how he governs himself.

Politics, the science and art of government, interests everybody who thinks. But party politics need not concern any intelligent man.

It is not so much that they are corrupt, though they have been that, as that they are futile. The best-intentioned, the most intelligent, the most enthusiastic reformer entering the labyrinth, becomes lost in it.

I WANT TO BUILD THINGS.

There is no hope of constructive work while the affairs of the nation are carried on in this way. They keep on striving to patch up a crumbling bit of jerry-building instead of making a completely new edifice.

And so the intense excitement of the country at each General Election, and the intense indifference all the rest of the time, make no odds to me.

Yes, naturally, I deplore this state of things. It is dreadful. dreadfully silly. And I concede the possibility that in other circumstances I might be a keen politician. I do not know about that.

But I do know that I am not; and that I am very keen on my job and my home.

You will probably find it significant that I went up to the University a zoologist, and came down an architect. If I were a politician I should be an architect: I want to build things. At present that is enough aim for me.

For a time I have built cloud-capped towers and gorgeous palaces—for the films. Very interesting work, you can let yourself go.

REALITY COMES FIRST.

It is an art of deceit and trickery—coaxing the camera to put on to the screen effects, scenes, sunshine annd shadow that in fact may never have existed at all. That is the most fascinating of all types of architectural construction.

All the same, it is fine to turn from that fantastic world reality, to be limited in a practical way by building regulations, space, and to know that what you build will be used, not once, but minute by minute, and year by year, for a lifetime; if you are faithful to your job (and lucky), perhaps for more than a lifetime. Reality is so much better than tales; though it is stimulating to dream now and then.

I hope that I shall always work for the films, and I hope that time will remain for the building of houses as well.

The possibilities of domestic architecture in England have not been explored, and I grant you that a contract does not give you much scope for exploration. But the architect with steady purpose will in the end express it, and I am still young.

Think of all the fascinating possibilities of town-planning, village planning! Here is surely enough to engage all the energies of a lifetime.

Perhaps if everybody working on a constructive job is keen on it, things will swing rights in spite of party politics, and the ladies and gentlemen at Westminster may find that there is not much for them to do.

SECRET OF HAPPINESS.

You see, the tendency of the politician is to look after other people's business. And I think it is essential, first of all, to look well after your own.

As you may imagine from what I have said I find no dreadful problem in morality. I have a conscienec, and that warns me of what will be harmful to me personally, or to the family group, or to the society of which I am a member.

There must be a code; and in the matter of sex that code must be devised for the protection of the family.

I have a prejudice in favour of chastity before marriage, but I refuse to make a general rule.

Things have not altered very much. There are as many happy marriages as there ever were, as many firmly established homes.

A man with work that engrosses him, and a wife and family of his own, is for me the complete human being. That little group of husband, wife and child is society in the small.

Society cannot be healthy and strong unless that group is healthy and strong. Both as biologist and architect I start with this unit. The betterment of the race begins at home.

I am sorry to disappoint by having so few theories; but I am definitely a realist. Dealing as I am with such concrete things as bricks and stone and timber, and considering always such matters as strain and stress and equilibrium, I tend to think of all human relationships in the concrete as architecture.

How can I help detesting party politics where a decision of national importance may depend not on the sound logic off stress and strain and equilibrium, but on tactical manoeuvre for party advantage and a snatch vote?

AS FOR PLEASURE.

In conclusion, we might discuss pleasure; not that it can be of much interest to others.

I would rather, as a whole, go to the cinema than to the theatre because, although I have seen hundreds of pictures, many of them a dozen times, I have never found a film to be completely devoid of interest or entertainment. The same cannot be said of the theatre.

Dogs and horses I find tediously dull.

I do not read a great deal of modern literature, I prefer George Moore to anybody.

I look upon paintings and sculpture purely from the decorative point of view, and I do not therefore, uphold any particular school. While I deplore ugliness I believe that there is very little that is completely ugly, although the beauty is sometimes difficult to find.

My hobby is boats, and since circumstances hardly ever let me go in them, I indulge myself by the study of their science and the art of sailing.

Above all, I would rather be a happy parent than anything else in the world, and in that respect, at least, I am completely satisfied.

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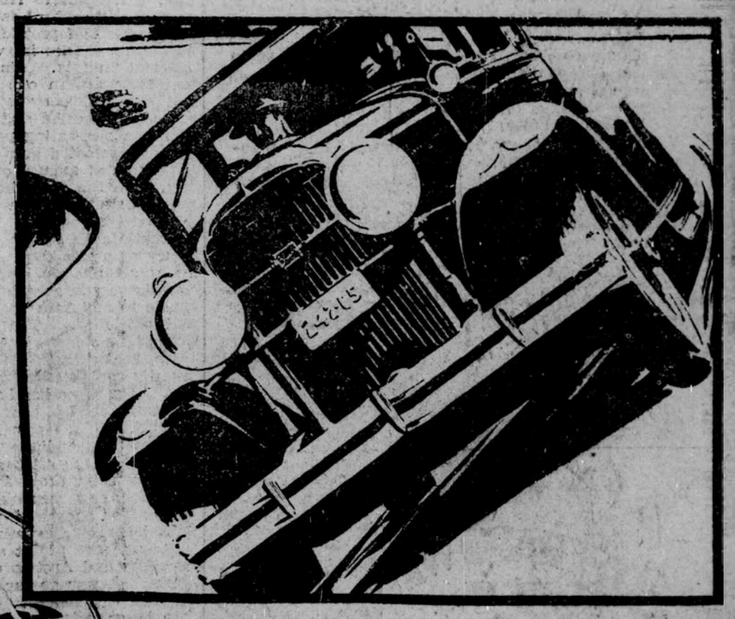

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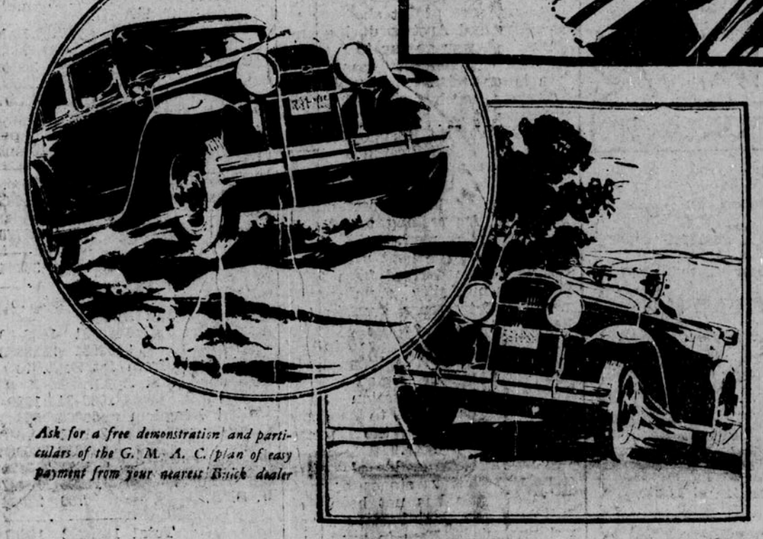

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THE NEW BUICK *Straight* 8

T. R. PRATT (BOMBAY) LTD.
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WESTERN INDIAN STATES MOTORS, Jodhpur, Rajputana.

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

YOUTH FACES ITS PROBLEM

"The Old People Won't Let Us Take A Hand".

Miss Anna Blanco White writes in the "Daily Herald":—

I am perturbed at the oppression of the young; conscious that most things I do or say will be discounted because they come from someone very young.

My generation has not only to cope with the obstacle of property, but also to overcome the penalties of being young.

No wonder we may be accused of merely drifting, since, however enthusiastic or capable we may be, we know that we have little chance of influencing the opinions of people in authority.

It is not fair to say that we lack purpose: that is a fallacy, careful in defining that But we are far more purpose. We realise the complexity of modern problems and the immensity of their scope.

WELL-WORN WORLD.

Justly, I think, we may claim far-sightelness in that we do not confine ourselves to national needs. Economics have taught us that priority is to be given to an International outlook if any final solution is to be found.

You see, people of the last generation—well, anyhow, of the pre-war vintage—whether nirured on the classics or not, had a settled purpose which was a tradition handed on to them. "We arrived on the scene when the world was in decline.

I am not throwing stones at the dilapidated greenhouses; but to change the picture, we were presented with a very well-worn, out-at-the-elbows sort of world. Nothing fits; and we have grown up to a riotous patchwork of ideas, activities and policies. We have to make a new world—and at present we are not allowed to. I am not talking at random. I know—and probably you know—of many cases where young eager people leave school or college well equipped to take part in the world's work, and are kept doing mere routine job until their equipment is rusted and their eagerness gone.

The world's work is not being well done. The old people are muddling it—dreadfully—and they know it. The air is full of their lamentations. But they have not realised that it is our job to outline human policy, and they haven't the courage to let us take a hand.

DREADFUL SENTENCES.

Woman has been emancipated. It is time that the young should emancipate themselves.

Oh, yes, I know. We are already! We rejoice! And, occasionally, we are allowed to live even our own private lives. But public life is still the strict preserve of the old and the wealthy, and they use it for partridge shooting instead of for agriculture.

"Too old at forty" may be a dreadful sentence; but "Too young at twenty-five" is much worse.

So there you are. When I am asked what are my reactions to the problems of the day my first impulse is to answer—"Oh, just sheer frustration."

TAKING A HAND.

Nevertheless, even though I think there is not the slightest hope (hope from my point of view, and fear from yours) that I shall be allowed to take a hand in the game....No! That's the wrong phrase. And it was so natural. That's how the old men regard it. As a game.

Although there does not seem the slightest hope that youth will be allowed to take part in the struggle, yet we realise the implications of a new life and make provision in our plans.

We believe in education and not mere technical training, but a broad, generous education which will enable everyone to understand his (or her) environment.

We realise the importance of experts—people with ability trained in the spirit of public service and not obsessed with the thought of private profit. Life, to be full, must recognise collective regulations, responsibilities; and that is only possible when an intelligent public has the services of such experts. What can be done by voluntary co-operation should be. My admiration for the great workers' organisation is unbounded. I should like also to see more students at the London School of Economics; or, rather, I should say, more School of Economics and Political Science.

As for my attitude towards sex. It is important; but we are not obsessed with it. I think that a considerable number of the young people I meet are in favour of companionate marriages.

AFFORDING A HUSBAND.

You are shocked at that? But what would you have? We are quite willing to marry as soon as we can afford to, though most of us would like some reform of the divorce laws.

But how soon do you think I shall be able to afford a husband? Or, if that strikes you as too revolutionary, how soon do you think I shall be able to do my share? At the present time economic opportunities leave time for little more than earning one's bread and butter.

It is urged that companionate marriages are bad from the standpoint of the family. Forgive me, I cannot take that point of view. I am eager to spend my life doing the things that interest me and I want my indepence in order to do useful work and not to bring up a family of my own.

SELF-RESTRAINED.

Many think like this. What are they to do? We want full experiences from life, and some experiences are only to be had when we are young.

The habits and conventions of previous generations have lost their validity; they cannot produce the social conditions that we desire. We are not licentious—most of the young people I know are eminently self-restrained. But they are "self-restrained; and they have made up their minds.

Youth to-day is not indivualistic. We have a social outlook and a human attitude towards mankind, which may, as I hope it will, lead us to plan not for ourselves but for the world as a whole.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

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WOMAN'S TREASURE

AND MAN'S PLEASURE!

LODHRA CURE FOR STERILITY.

ENDORSEMENTS

1. T. S. Gnaniah Nadar, Forester, Kollegal Dn., Arapalayam, Kollegal, says:—"I have been gifted with a boy child on 13-2-31 as an effectof your **LODHRA** (after God) and I can call it to be the best of all medicines in India for female complaints."

2. Dr. Joseph, Kavali, Nellore Dt., says:—"I again got and gave it (Lodhra) to a lady who was barren for several years. Glad to say that your **LODHRA** gave her the bliss of motherhood."

3. Srimathi D. Rajeswaramma, Sarada Vilas, Digupahandi, Ganjam Dt., says:—"My sister was wonderfully cured and she is also blessed with a baby daughter."

These are only a few out of the many testimonials received.

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Pharmaceutical Preparations

HEALTH
IS REJUVENATION OF MAN.
VIRILINE
(for men)

Suffering from sexual weakness, diabilities, lassitude neurasthenia, nervousness, depression loss of appetite and sleeplessness.
Price Rs. 3 for 40 and Rs. 7 for 100 tablets.
Also supplied in injections for quick cure. Price Rs. 4 per Box of 12 ampules.

PANCRESAL
(in diabettes.)

Activated and Potentiated Pancreas Hormone tablets to reduce sugar in urine and blood within 1—3 days.
Price Rs. 4 per bottle.

SANTUBEN
Prof. Dr. Wolff-Eisners Curative treatment of
TUBERCULOSIS.

Approved and tested in over 20,000 cases in all stages. It cures Tuberculosis including all complaints of catarrhal nature, light and medium cases which move between turban 2 and 3; also second stage of Tubercle forming in the lung and other organ. Cure Box Price Rs. 20; ½-Box Rs. 10.

PILOSAN
in piles (haemorrhoids)
The combined treatment with the 4 latest and most effective remedies for all cases of piles to obtain quick cure.
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SANOQUIN
A curative remedy for Malaria and Blackwater fever. It is a combination of Quinine with gall acid being highly effective in small doses. Effects immediately and thousands are cured.
Price 50 tablets Rs. 3.

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TEA TABLETS
The most rapidly acting and very soothing remedy for all kind of Catarrh and affection of the respiratory organs and larynx.
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Rejuvenation of woman
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Suffering from sterility, retarded development, insomnia, Flabby figure, irregular menstruation and leaccorrheoa.
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Also supplied in injections.
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A new scientific and wonderful preparation for external use. Supplied in tubes sufficient for 30—40 application.
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RICE AND COCOANUT.

The following extract from a valuable paper on "Cocoanut Cultivation and Research in Ceylon" read by Sir Marcus Fernando at the last Agricultural Conference at Peradeniya will be found interesting.

Moreover, recent investigations have indicated to us the necessity of maintaining the proper proportions of the different forms of foodstuffs in a physiologically balanced diet. The cocoanut kernel, from a nutritive standpoint, is exceptionally rich in fats. The nature fruit contains over 60 per cent of fats and the rest consists of proteids and carbohydrate. Rice is wonderfully deficient in fats. Its fat content is less than one per cent and this deficiency is a serious cause of ill-health and inefficiency in a rice-eating people when not supplemented by a reasonable proportion of animal or vegetable fats. In the fresh kernel of the cocoanut we have a form of fat and nitrogenous food most appropriate to supply the deficiency of a rice diet. The low country Sinhalese consume cocoanuts very largely and are thus enable to maintain their health and efficiency. The consumption of nuts is so large amongst them that the Goal Diet ordinarily contains half a nut a day. On the other hand, Tamil labourers on Up country estates away from the cocoanut belt' consume very little cocoanuts with the result that they suffer seriously from those forms of ill-health now recognized to be due to fat shortage in the diet. Both laboratory experiments, and the experience of fat shortage in Germany and Austria during and after the war go far to prove that fat deficiency is responsible to a lower resistance to microbic infections such as pneumonia influenza, tuberculosis, dysentery, etc., and contain forms of anaemia and debility. The Food Research Committee of the Royal Society, in their 1919 report make the definite pronouncement that for prolonged and efficient muscular work, at least one-fourth of the heat units in a diet should be derived from fats. The high mortality from pneumonia and influenza even in the healthy districts of the Ceylon Uplands, the excessive infant mortality due to the lowered vitality of pregnant women and their deficient lactation after child birth, all tend to show that this dietetic is the prime cause of these evils.

The nutritive value of the kernels at various stages of maturity of nuts has not been definitely established by experiment and analysis. Here to my mind there exists a wide field for research. We have all along concentrated on copra and oil as the end products of palm cultivation. When these are a drug in the market it may be possible to utilise young nut as feeding material for farm animals. The mature nut is too rich in fats and proteins for a well balanced diet for growing animals whereas at an earlier stage they may form a more suitable foodstuff.—"Mysore Economic Journal."

SURPRISING TABLES OF STATISTICS.

Is Your Weight Uuhealthy?

These tables present another surprising feature. They show that the death-rate is lower in persons said to be 20 pounds under "average weight," than it is in those of "average weight." The figures, compiled by life insurance companies, are as follows:—

MORTALITY RATE

20 lbs. under average weight 89 per cent.
10 lbs. under average weight 90 per cent.
5 lbs. under average weight 91 per cent.
Average weight mortality 94 per cent.
5 lbs. over average weight 93 per cent.
10 lbs. over average weight 102 per cent.
20 lbs. over average weight 112 per cent.

Those craving more weight, please notice that this statistics show an increase in the death-rate, which obviously means a decrease in the degree of health with every pound of weight above that given as "20 pounds under average weight."

Please note, also, that there is no truth in fact to the adomination of food manufacturers and meat packers that "thin people should beware." For figures, which do not lie, show that it is "fat people who should beware."

As all will agree, health and the length of the life-span are more important to human happiness than is weight, and so 20 pounds under the figure given as the average weight, should be regarded as the average weight: for it is at this weight that the degree of health must be highest, since the death rate is lowest.

Such tables as those mentioned, are the result of an examination of 100, 1,000 or more abnormal persons, and the average weight of these abnormal persons of certain ages and heights, is carefully set down as being the average weight of a normal person of a certain age and height.

Any fool should know that the average weight of 100, 1,000 or more normal persons cannot be the proper weight of a normal person, even though this statement disputes the doctrine of the whole medical profession. We remember, however, that the world was not flat, even though such was the teaching at one time of all educational institutions on earth.—"George R. Clements in Health for All."

WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LTD.

Bombay, April 7.

Receipts for week ending 2nd April.

	1931. Bales.	1930. Bales.
Bengals	2429	4396
Oomras	32778	50273
Dholleras	7932	9560
Broach	23791	14587
Southerns	4290	1092
Persians	83	...
Americans	4719	...
Egyptians	1698	117
E. Africans	3623	3838
Other sorts	...	...
Total	81343	83863

Exports for week ending 2nd April.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	7443
Continent	30044
China	22650
Japan	42327
Coast Ports	995
Total	103459

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	5965
China, Japan & Coast Ports	32779
Total	38744

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 2nd April.

	1930-31	1929-30
	2432951	2618388

Exports from 1st Sept. to 2nd April.

	1930-31	1929-30
United Kingdom	56804	59403
Continent	364551	471813
China	229310	239933
Japan	994591	753429
Coast Ports	14209	13467
U. S. A.	783	28094
Total	1660248	1566144

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 2nd April 1931 113,259 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 2nd April 1931 467,080 bales.

Same period last year 538623 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 2nd April 1931 923,174 bales.

Same time last year 1,246,638 bales.

Imports of American Cotton.

Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1930 to 31st Aug. 1931 66,648 bales.

American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1930 to 2nd April 1931 48,173 bales.

American cotton at Sea for India 18,475 bales.

—:o:—

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 7.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London today:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 per cent 1933 Notes)	£99. 0.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£62.10.0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	£0.15.6
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	£0.6.3
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	£66.10.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£0.9.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£0.5.6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	£0.8.9
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	£1.0.0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£5.12.6
Hongkong & Ghanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£112.0.0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£0.6.6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£.0.1.6
Indian Iron & Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs.	£83.0.0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	£0.2.5
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£2.7.6
Rangoon Electric Tram. S. Ord.	£1.13.0
Shahdara Sharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	£62.10.0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 per cent Debentures	£95.10.0
Tata Power 7 1/2 per cent 'B' Debs. 1939/50	£102.10.0

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
Bombay, April 7.

Prices per Ton:—
China Clay, best quality Rs. 73/-; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68/-.

Prices per Cwt:—
Farina. Supra Rs. 6-10-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-8-0; Sago Flour 1st quality Rs. 6-10-. Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 6/-; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 8-6-0; Dextrine (Potato) white Rs. 10/6; zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-10-0; Magneisum Chloride, German Rs. 3/6; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 21/-; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 43/-. Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-12-0; Bleaching Powder, electro, German, small packing Rs. 7-12; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9/-; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8/-; Sodium Sulphide, German, Small packing Rs. 9/-; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8/-; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35/-; Soda Ash, Dharangadhra Rs. 6-12-0. Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 30/-; Brown sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 32/-; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 27-8-0.

Prices per lb:—
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-8-0; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-7-0; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-5-9; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0-5-0.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apr. 8.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

	Latest Prices.
Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ord	0 3 0
London Tin Corporation Ord.	0 12 9
Turner and Newall	1 18 3
Associated Electrical Industries	1 1 6
Attock Oil	0 16 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 3 9
Underground Electric Railways	1 2 3
Electric Supply Corpn.	2 8 0
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ltd. Ord.	0 17 0
Beira Railways	0 12 6 XD
County of London Electric Supply Ord	2 5 9
Marconi International Marine	1 19 4 1/2
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co. Ord.	2 18 0
General Elec. Ord.	2 5 6
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 16 3
L. and N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	37 15 0
International Rlys. of C. America Ord. doll.	12 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	0 10 7 1/2
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 0
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	1 9 4 1/2
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 7 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 5 0
Wm. Cory and Son	2 13 9

Market Steady.

Stock of rubber in the U. K. tons 133841
Increase on week 1658

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 8.

A sort of holiday feeling has prevailed in our market during the week and whilst prices have remained nominally unchanged the market has remained very quiet with limited demand. Offtake has been considerably reduced and enquiries from various consuming districts are of a limited nature. Fresh business resulting has been almost negligible and it seems as though the buyers have preferred to wait and watch further developments in connection with the Cotton prices and do not show much inclination to make purchases at the present level of prices. The undertone has been distinctly weak and the future tendency of the market is rather easy. If no improvement in demand is experienced during the next few weeks in all probability prices will have to decline further to some extent.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Prices in stock lots have declined further owing to limited offtake and dealers show heavy losses in their purchases. Forward business is almost at a stand-still.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have remained very steady in Mercerized yarns on account of scarcity of stocks whereas in other qualities prices have declined to some extent. Forward business is in small lots only as the quotations are higher to some extent than before. Dealers are not prepared to pay any higher prices.

ARTIFICAL SILK YARNS.

Sales are considerably affected on account of very small demand from consuming Districts and the lower tendency of the prices as also due to large stocks in consuming districts most of which were purchased before the 1st of March. Buyers have all along been nervous on account of Congress Propaganda against this class of yarns and sales of Artificial Silk cloth are also much affected as a result of which consumption of Artificial Silk yarn seems to have reduced during the last few days. Arrivals are large everywhere and the tendency is therefore for a further decline in prices if the demand does not show improvement from consuming districts.

INDIAN YARNS.

The undertone is rather weak and enquiries from consuming districts are only small and limited. The rates offered are in many cases so low that our Mills are not in a position to accept business except at heavy losses. It is reported that the up-country Mills have been trying their best to capture their markets and have been meeting their customers whenever they are in market as a result of which demand for Bombay Mill yarns is getting much reduced and the Bombay Mill shops have been gradually losing their popularity. Cotton prices are also weak and declining and this sagging tendency has naturally been affecting the movement of yarns and cloth. Sales therefore by the Mills are very limited and in small lots and unless there has been a distinct improvement in demand in all probability further reduction in prices is expected.

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Dr. T. N. SHARMA.
Kaviraj, Darulsehat (Regd.)
GUJARA (Punjab).

CULTURAL CENTRE OF THE ARABIC NEAR EAST

The State University Of Egypt At Work

The State University of Egypt was founded by Royal Rescript of March 11, 1925, and began its academic work in the following October. Previously, however, institutions for professional and higher general education had existed in Cairo. First in order of history was the School of Medicine and Hospital of Kasr-el-Aini, founded in 1828, and next came the School of Law, founded in 1868. In 1908 a private "Egyptian University" was established; it suffered from the effects of the war, and was ceded to the State in 1923. These three institutions are now incorporated in the official University.

The present constitution of the University is based upon a law of 1927, by which it is divided into the four Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, and Law. The supreme position in the University, that of Chancellor (Grand Maitre), is held ex-officio by the Minister of Education. The administrative head is the Rector, Ahmed Lutfi el Said Bey, formerly Minister of Education in the Cabinet of Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha. Under the authority of the Rector, the Secretary General is responsible for the general administration of the University, and the Deans of the four faculties for academic and administrative matters within their respective faculties.

CULTURAL CENTRE.

The Council is the supreme deliberative body, and is composed of the four Deans, two other members elected from each faculty, and a number of nominated members. The Rector acts as convener and normally as president, and also as intermediary between the Council and the Minister. The statutes of the faculties are determined by law, and any alterations require the sanction of Parliament. Regulations which fix the courses of studies can be established or modified simply by decree. The official language of the university is Arabic, and although at present practically all the students are of Egyptian nationality the ultimate aim of the University is to act as a cultural centre for the whole of the Arabic-speaking peoples of the Near East.

Thus writes Professor E. L. Ince, F.R.S.E. in "Manchester Buardian Commercial" Weekly.

As Egypt is not yet able to supply men of sufficient standing and experience to fill all the higher teaching posts, many chairs and senior lectureships are at present occupied by Europeans engaged on short-period contracts, pending the time when qualified Egyptians shall become available. This applies especially to the Faculties of Science and Medicine, where practically all the lectures are delivered in English. In the Faculties of Arts and Law the number of non-Egyptians is not so great, so that many of the courses are actually given in Arabic, though French and English are tolerated as subsidiary languages of instruction. Generally speaking, Egyptian students come to the University with a good working knowledge of at least one foreign language, and do not suffer any serious disadvantage in being compelled to follow courses in other than their native tongue.

The Faculty of Science, to which the remainder of this article will be devoted, now comprises seven departments—namely, pure mathematics, applied mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, and geology. The professors of these subjects are heads of the departments, except in chemistry, where there is a professor of general and physical chemistry (acting as Dean) and a professor of organic chemistry (acting as head of department). There is a varying number of assistant professors (at most three) recruited from the senior Egyptian members of the lecturing staff.

TRANSFER TO GIZA.

The Faculty is housed in a building which was formerly part of the Zaafaran Palace, Abbassia, in the north-eastern outskirts of Cairo. The accommodation is very limited, and the buildings are far from suitable for the purpose to which they have been adapted. Plans are in preparation for a transfer to Giza, where a magnificent site is available. The Faculties of Arts and Law are already established there, and the Faculty of Medicine is close at hand. If the scheme is carried out, a university city will grow up on the road from Cairo to the Pyramids.

The minimum requirement for the admission of Egyptian students is the possession of the Secondary School Certificate, Part II. (Scientific Side). At present the Faculty is able to admit annually 200 students who intend, after a year's preliminary study, to proceed to the Faculty of Medicine. These places are keenly competed for, and there is no difficulty in filling them from among the cream of the output from the secondary schools. There are about sixty places available for first-year students in pure science, but as the professional schools of engineering, law, and commerce seem to be preferred, all these places are never filled.

The course in pure science extends over four years. In the first two years the student works in four of the department; in the last two years in three only. After the final examinations, in which the Faculty is assisted by some of the most distinguished professors in European universities, the successful student is awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science (General). The higher degrees of Master and Doctor may be obtained by post-graduate research work.

So far the Faculty has been able to absorb most of its graduates in junior teaching posts. A few have gone abroad for specialised work, and are doing credit to the Egyptian University. None have been available as yet for posts in secondary schools, where there is a demand for highly qualified teachers.

EXPEDITION TO RED SEA.

Naturally it has been, and will in future be still more, the aim of the Faculty to contribute to the development and prosperity of Egypt. Side by side with purely academic study and research, investigations of special local interest have been undertaken. A few examples are the chemistry of the constituents of hashish, insects of importance as carriers of disease in Egypt, and desert plants. Even in the department of pure mathematics local requirements have been considered by the establishment of courses in the statistical basis of commercial and actuarial science.

In January, 1929, an expedition was sent out by the Faculty to investigate the flora and fauna of the Red Sea and of the neighbouring coast region. The primary object was to consider the possibility of establishing a marine biological station. Such a station on the Red Sea would offer unique opportunities for the investigation of the fauna of coral reefs at not too great a distance from European research centres, as well as a rich collecting ground. A suitable site has now been selected, and the station is being established under the direction of Dr. Cyril Crossland, who possesses unequalled experience in this field.

The second object of the expedition—an investigation into the biology and geology of the Red Sea coast as far south as Gebel Elba—was carried out by a separate party. The material collected included 160 species of plants and 300 species of insects hitherto unreported in Egypt, 80 species and seven genera of insects being new to science. Scientific excursions to the Fayum, to the oases, and to other localities of biological or geological interest now form a regular part of the Faculty's programme.

TOO MANY NEWSPAPERS.

Italian Journals To Be Thinned Out.

(By Mail).

ROME, March 11.

The deliberation of the Fascist Grand Council "that the party must free itself from the financial burdens in connection with newspapers," received the Council's assent a few days ago, and has raised intense interest in newspaper circles.

It appears that the Government has come to the conclusion that it was not worth their while to go on subsidiing the bevy of papers and periodicals which all, as Signor Mussolini often says, "play to the keynote of their great conductor," meaning himself. People do not read more than one daily paper now that the tune played is somewhat monotonous. At first much money was lavished on these party organs, but times are hard, and strict economy is the slogan. Provincial towns will henceforth have but one daily paper, which, as now, will get instructions through the local prefect as to the general policy and comment on foreign affairs.

Rome will be allowed to keep those newspapers whose prestige or prosperity justify their existence. But it is said on good authority that one of the two remaining midday papers will vanish from the kiosks and stalls of the capital.

The initial expense of winding up unwanted party organs will be heavy. According to a law passed a few years ago every member of the staff of a newspaper or other periodical receives, on dismissal, a bonus, which grows with the years of his service. Under the Fascist regime Italian editors and sub-editors have enjoyed salaries far above the Continental standard. But once this business is over and some hundred periodicals cut from the debit side of the Home Office estimates, considerable economy will be possible.

"SPOKES IN THE WHEELS."

—:o:—

Bureacratic Troubles In Moscow

(By Mail.)

MOSCOW, March 10.

Under this title, one of the Moscow newspapers occasionally prints brief items describing the everyday difficulties of life in the Soviet capital. A good many of them have a common source in the bureaucratism which to-day spreads over a vast field of Russian life, and affects such things as buying and repairing suits.

So one contributor to this "Spokes in the Wheels Department," perhaps a six-footer, complains that "for three months not one tall Muscovite could buy a suit," and declares that the State Clothing Trust has a programme of dividing people into four categories, according to height, and making the tallest wait until the end of the year before suits can be obtained to fit them.

Another item, entitled "Moscow Without Tailors," writes unfavourably of the workshops of the "Moscow Textile Sewing Union," which undertake tailoring rapairs, accusing them of charging unreasonably high prices, and of taking two months to replace buttons.

An indignant citizen records a case when water-pipes were found stuffed up with undelivered letters which a weary postman had taken this means of discarding, and adds. "Such cases are not rare in the practice of postal institutions. We need a trial of the criminals who destroy the correspondence of hundreds and thousands of citizens."

That even death does not free the citizen from the burdens of bureaucracy is indicated by another correspondent, who declares that the friends and relatives of a deceased citizen must spend three days standing in queues to obtain the six documentary attestations which are required in cases of death, and even then may have difficulty in buying a coffin, unless the deceased person is of average size to be entrusted to men who fell below the level of events; the events of Menemen, the discontent prevailing at Adana, the incidents of Fotcha, all reflect this state of things.

When the Gazi favoured the coming into existence of an Opposition Party, he was influenced by the wish to create an organism which would exercise a healthy control over the Government. This belief has proved fallacious, for the Liberal Party was joined by elements more opposed to its principles than was the Popular Party itself. The Gazi has therefore again taken up the active leadership of the Popular Party, paying full attention to its reorganisation.

The new elections which are expected to be completed within six weeks, imply a new presidential election and the appointment of a new Cabinet. No notable change is expected to take place. It is understood that the candidates for the Great National Assembly will, to the extent of forty per cent., be chosen from the younger men.

NEW ELECTIONS IN TURKEY.

Deputies' Salaries Cut Down.

(By Mail.)

STAMBUL, March 10.

Scarcely had he alighted from the car which brought him back to his residence at Achankaya, when the Gazi inaugurated the series of measures which had ripened in his mind during his three and a-half months' tour in the heart of Anatolia. These include new elections first, and reduction of the Parliamentary indemnity from 6,000 liras to 4,200 liras, i.e., about £420 a year.

The new elections will afford an opportunity of placing the right man in the right place. The former legislatures of the National Assembly brought together men of action, who had helped the Gazi in waging the War of Independence. They were gradually replaced by men of another type, and it became a rule to single out whatever high official distinguished himself in public service. The result was that a series of high posts had

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In my detailed account which will be sent you by V.P. for Rs. 1/- only I will tell you of Profit or Loss in Business—Promotion, Transfer or Dismissal in service—Birth and Marriage—Domestic Happiness and Illnesses.

A trial will convince you of the accuracy of my prophecies.

A reward of Rs. 100/- would be awarded to anyone challenging my statement.

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TEMPORARY I.M.S. OFFICERS GRIEVANCES.

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—Ever since their recruitment during the Great War the Government has maintained an attitude of callous disregard towards the just grievances of Temporary I.M.S. officers. Much propaganda has been carried on to recruit Permanent I.M.S. officers by offering them alluring terms by way of liberal gratuity, oversees allowances, early retirement and free passages, but the temporary wing has failed to get even just and equitable treatment inspite of protests in the Assembly. It is time the Government gave proof of change of heart by redressing wrongs of this indispensable branch of service. A few observations will be of interest to the reader.

(a) "Strength."—Total of I.M.S. Officers is about 620, nearly half of them serve the Military, the rest are in Civil employ. Of the Military permanent officers nearly 25 per cent. are always on some kind of leave so that the ratio of Temporary I.M.S. officers whose total strength is nearly 120 to those working actually on the Military side is 1 to 2, in other words one third of the total medical work in the Army is carried on by the Temporary I.M.S. officers who are "all Indians" and more efficient generally than many European I.M.S. doctors who are fresh and utterly ignorant of Indian conditions and Language.

(b) "Conditions and Period of Engagement."—Obviously of course the post of a Temporary I.M.S. officer is always insecure as he depends on the caprice and whims of the Officer Commanding who enters into a fresh contract with him each year and makes confidential reports as to the Officer's fitness or otherwise. As soon as the contract of 9 or 5 years is over the officer is declared unfit for further employment, compelled to resign, "given no pension, no gratuity, nor bonus," and is left stranded only to make room for an inexperienced British Youth fresh from college. The justice of this logic is beyond comprehension.

(c). "Transfer to Reserve."—Temporary I.M.S. officers are further hampered by a bond of 5 years service in the Reserve Force, while a European officer recruited on gratuity terms for 6 years is under no obligation to join the Reserve or be called upon for duty in cases of Emergency.

(d) "Rank."—A Temporary I.M.S. Lieutenant with even one day less than 3 years' service is automatically superceded by a Permanent I.M.S., Lieutenant freshly recruited thus seriously affecting his status and allowances. Similarly a Temporary I.M.S. Captain is adversely affected.

(e) "Leave and Selection to Permanent Service."—The unhappy Temporary I.M.S. officer has no title to furlough or leave to better his qualifications for securing Permanent Commission. Theoretically Indians with Indian qualifications are eligible for permanent service but practically none get it.

(f) "Gratuity."—The Secretary of State for India has for the past 8 years been inviting applications from only European doctors for "short-term commission" in the I.M.S. with alluring gratuity of £1,000 to £2,500 on retirement after 6 or 12 years' service respectively, together with free return passages for them and their families. This concession has now been extended to Permanent I.M.S. officers also apparently with a view to redress their grievances and to placate them in respect of gratuity but in reality with the sinister object of excluding the Temporary I.M.S. officers who are all Indians from the enjoyment of this concession and of hoodwinking the Public and the Assembly from realising the full implications of this unjust and iniquitous racial discrimination. A temporary I.M.S. officer after his 9 or 2 years' service is compelled to retire without any "gratuity" bonus, pension or provident fund and having almost no chance of being made permanent has to embark on private practice, and having spent the best part of his life in the Army he has neither much energy nor much enthusiasm left in him to successfully compete with the Independent Medical profession. Being on the Reserve he is expected to maintain the status and dignity of his rank.

(g) The maximum pay of a temporary I.M.S. officer is Rs. 650, while a permanent or short-term European I.M.S. officer gets Rs. 750.

It is highly desirable that some member of the Assembly should espouse the cause of this class of people who are indispensable yet neglected nay ill-treated.—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

"CHALLENGE OF DELHI CONFERENCE."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The All-India Muslim Conference recently held at Delhi passed some very outspoken resolutions. There was an excessive display of the fighting spirit. One would think that the moment the Conference was over, the delegates would go out and begin to do some solid work in the way of uplifting the Muslim community the desire for which however badly it may be expressed and however evil might be the immediate motives should not be discouraged. But when we see the abrupt end of the Conference we cannot but feel ashamed at the hypocrisy of the communalist Muslims. During the two days that they were talking on the Hindu-Muslim question and when there was a chance of creating more bitterness and adding fuel to the fire that is already raging, these communalists were loud in their declamations. They finished all their eloquence and rhetoric in condemning the Congress. They called the Congress creed of non-violence a sham. They considered it an "unclean stratagem adopted in the face of the superior organised force of the state."

Not content with the mischief which they themselves were doing they wanted to do more mischief by attributing false things to others notably the Mahatma.

Malik Ferozekhan Noon, the Punjabee Minister, said "If Congress has won power by fighting the British Government, we shall fight the Congress and make all sacrifices." No one can deny the Malik's powers to fight the Congress. A weak man will always fight with his friends. But as regards his making any sacrifices we really doubt it. So far he has not made any sacrifice nor does he seem to be made up of such a stuff. The only sacrifice he has made is to become a docile Minister always ready to support the decrees of Governors. I know that even among the communalist Muslims of the Panjab few are pleased with the weak and submissive policy of the Malik. People want him to go. Were it not for his weak nature and the strong influence and the voting power of the Government benches the Malik would never have become a Minister. Instead he should be looking after his lands or working as a barrister in the Panjab High Court. But as the matters stand the Malik thinks himself a political leader of great importance and influence who seeks to pitch his strength against the national Congress. Let him know that fighting anybody much less the Congress needs some stuff. Has he got it? Finding that the Congress has succeeded in its fight against the British Government, people are apt to think that fighting is an easy job and success is easy to attain. Let such men remember that Congress success means immense sacrifice represented by lakhs going voluntarily to jails, lakhs being victims of lathi charges, thousands going bankrupt many dying of bullets and innumerable silent martyrs. Is the Malik or his party prepared for any of these things? Sure and certain they are not. Then why talk of fight and sacrifices? There are a thousand ways of gaining importance and keeping up one's face, but the worst of these is of fostering communal ill will and bitterness.

The worst way to gain influence is by spreading the poison of communal ill will. The Muslim Conference people have seen that while they were sleeping for a whole year the Nationalists have gone leagues further. They themselves have not the energy to work for the uplift of the country and so they want to destroy whatever good has been done by the nationalists. They want to allow a dog in the manger policy. Neither will they do anything nor will they let others do anything.

From the proceedings of the Conference we find that Mr. Zahar Ahmad was showing great enthusiasm. He was manifesting great zeal for work and indeed overdid himself in talk. May we legitimately ask our enthusiast what has he been doing so far? What are his credentials? What is his future programme? Is he also like Malik Ferozekhan Noon thinking of making some great sacrifice? If so what will be the nature of it?

The most lamentable and disgraceful part of the Conference was its abrupt end when dealing with the resolution for boycotting the R. T. C. in case the "Muslim demands" were not acceptable to the Government. No doubt the Conference had unanimously agreed to the resolution about Muslim demands, in fact the delegates were overenthusiastic over it, and went so far as to threaten a civil war, but the moment there came up the question of giving up some privilege, or of sacrificing something such as transitory fame or the importance of sitting on the Round Table, the Conference broke up for want of sufficient attendance. Those people who were found in the declaration of their intentions to make great sacrifices, had a chance of showing to the world that for the sake of their principles they could sacrifice something and were prepared to forego some privilege such as a membership of the R. T. C. But what do we find? The resolution that was moved with so much confidence, with so much enthusiasm and so much show, and which was expected to be a sanction behind the Muslim demands and an expression of the determination of Muslims to do every thing for the sake of their rights gave rise to heated discussion and divided counsel. There was in fact a break up and the resolution had to be given up for want of sufficient attendance. The Muslim R. T. C. delegates, the Ministers, the Knights and in fact everybody who thought himself to be something had quietly slipped away and instead we find Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Hasrat Mohani and Maulvi Shafi Dawoodi haranguing to empty benches. The huge hoax of the representative and sound character of the Conference and its delegates with their intentions and declarations of sacrificing everything is blown up. The bubble is burst and the world can no longer be deluded by this camouflage of an All-India representative Conference of Muslims who are anxious to do or die. It appears that the organisers of the Conference had a wrong notion of their strength and after passing a few resolutions denouncing the Congress and its method, they thought that they could pull up the "jo hukums" and "jee hazuress" and thus give a sanction to their previous resolutions. But the ground proved to be slippery and the Conference came toppling down.

Maulanas Mohani and Shaukat must have felt that they are in a wrong place amidst chilling envoironments. They were being played upon by people who were not prepared to do anything substantial nor to make any sacrifice. They were being compromised and made to look ridiculous. I am sure Maulana Shaukat Ali must have felt inclined to resign the presidentship of a body which but 24 hours before was loud in its manifestations of bravery and sacrifice but which at the very first chance deserted him. Let the Mussalmans in general and Maulana Shaukat Ali in particular take a lesson from the abrupt end of the Muslim Conference. These people are opportunists and champion the so called Muslim rights as long as find it profitable to do so, as long as they can gain glory at other people's cost has long as they are not called upon to make any sacrifice. But the moment they smell danger, they show their backs and seek shelter in their houses. Such men can not work for the uplift of the Muslim community. People who are neither prepared to suffer nor to sacrifice but who are looking for the favours of an alien Government are not the sort of patriots that we need and who can bring our salvation. We need selfless workers and leaders, people who are ready to suffer and sacrifice, who can forego personal glory and gains and not such men as will desert their cause at the first opportunity and run after their own interests.

The fate of the Conference should act as an eye-opener for the Muslims and they should now learn from which quarter they are likely to get healthy and sound advice affected in the least by considerations of personal gain and power.—Yours, etc.,

MAHMUD ALI KASURI.

127, Hill Road, Bandra,
April 8.

INDORE STATE AND RETIRED EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

Gaikwar's Visit.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, C. I. April 3.

H. H. Sayaji Rao Gaikwar of Baroda arrived at Indore and was putting up in the New Palace of Lalbaugh. Sir Hukumchand the Marwadi millionaire had arranged a party in honour of the distinguished guest. H. H. the Gaikwar visited the senior and junior Maharanis at their residence in Yeshwant Nivas Palace. Maharaja Gaekwar was welcomed by the Chief of Dewas and Dhar in their capitals. I hear Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda is shortly expected here and arrangements are being made to accommodate her at Sukhnivas palace.

* * * * *

Professor Miss Gulab Rao, M.A., professor of English, Wilson College is at present on a visit to Indore. This enlightened young lady is the cousin of H. H. Maharani Indira Bai the Junior Maharani. She was welcomed at the Seva Sadan where she addressed the teachers and students on social science.

* * * * *

Importing in the state retired European officers at a heavy cost is going on at Indore. The State Engineer, Col. Barker is a pensioned British Officer who is paid a very high salary and draws liberal allowances. Now Indore administration has secured the services of Col. J. R. Tyrrel, C.I.E, I.M.S., who retired from British service. He proceeded on 6 months leave and joins Holkar State service next October as Inspector General of Hospitals. I have often written to you how the Department of Commerce whose head is a highly paid European Officer, has proved failure at Indore. It is a riddle why the young Maharaja should be advised to take into service retired European officers, when highly qualified young Indian officers could be had at one-fourth the expense. Is it economy when the administration is passing through a financial crisis?

* * * * *

Miss Hansa Bhand, the Dhangar lady whose engagement to Mr. Abdul Rasid, Census Commissioner, Indore State, was given out as broken by your morning contemporary is not correct. The young lady Miss Hansa has at present gone to Bombay.

* * * * *

Sirdar Bhagat Singh day was observed on the 24th ultimo and a procession passed through Residency area.

* * * * *

Mr. Osman Sobhani was here last week.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING.

Congress Workers Turned Out.

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, April 8.

The 'No-tax' campaign is in full swing in Hirekerur Sirsi and Siddapur talukas in Karnataka. Mr. Nesari a teacher of the English School, Haunsbhavi and an influential person in Hirekerur Taluk was arrested under section 506 for obstructing 'hapti' operations.

Notices under section 46 Police Act are served on four Congress workers in Siddapur and Karwar districts asking them to quit the district within 24 hours.

Notices against many others are it is rumoured, pending.

ARYA NIVAS

PHONE 26455

HINDU LODGE-BOMBAY

MUSJID BUNDER ROAD—MANDVI.

Chorus of Felicitations! (From 1915) Multitude of Testimonials!!

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Real Boon to Suffering Humanity. REGISTERED.

The Most Infallible Specific for Nervous Debility, Sexual Weakness, Impotency, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Consumption, Menstrual and other irregularities of Women and Diseases resulting from Youthful Indiscretions and Loss of Vitality. Unparalleled in Imparting New Life and Energy, Regaining Radient Health and Rejuvenating the System.

(ONE BOTTLE OF 60 PILLS Rs. 10.)

Special Medicines Prescribed in very Chronic and Acute Cases. Consult in Person or by Correspondence.

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C. Patel & Co., Richey Road, Bridge, Ahmedabad.

Tel: "KALPAM" Madras.

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SURVEYING & ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS—

Levels, Theodolites, Prismatic Compasses, Staves and all other Drawing Office Articles and Instruments.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

S. S. Macedonia with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special and Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BAND AT BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR MAZAGON.

The St. Mary's High School Band will play at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Magazon, to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m.

HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY.

The 3rd annual general meeting of the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society will be held to-day (Saturday) at the Rescue Home of the Society Shanti Kunj, Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar, G. I. P.).

KHADI & SWADESHI BAZAR. IN SANTA CRUZ.

Under the auspices of Santacruz Khadi Sangh, a monthly Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar will be held on Sunday, 12th inst, at Sheth Podar School, Ground floor. It will be open from 8-0 to 11-0 a.m., and 4 to 8-30 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING AT WORLI.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward, D. C. C. a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. at Worli.

SUNDAY'S PROGRAMME.

Sunday (12th flag salutation at 8 a.m. at Tilak Maidan, Dadar, 4 p.m. procession from important part of Dadar. 6 p.m. public meeting Nagoo Sayaji Wadi.

SPIRITUALISM FALSE AND TRUE.

This is the subject of a free public lecture to be given tomorrow (Sunday) evening at 6 o'clock in the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

MUNICIPAL AIDED HOUSING.

Under the auspices of the "Municipal Aided Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute", a meeting of the members of the Saraswat Brahman Community will be held in the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Hall, Churney Road, near Portugese Church, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

F WARD MEETING.

Under the auspices of the F Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on the Ganesh maidan, Lalbaug to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p. m.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

Under the auspices of the G. D. C. C. a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6.30 p. m. in the Congress House Compound when Srimati Avantikabai Gokhley will preside.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

There will be flag salutation at 8 a. m. on the Chowpatty sands to-morrow (Sunday). A procession of the Congress volunteers will then parade the Girgaum Roads and terminate at the Congress House.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the E Ward District Congress Committee there will be a public meeting to-day (Saturday) at 6 p. m. (S. T.) at Raghoonath Kothe's compound, Byculla.

PRESENTATION TO WORLD CYCLISTS:—The annual social gathering of members and friends will be held at the Alexandra Girls' English Institution, Waudby Road, Fort, to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. when cups will be presented to the two world cyclists.

HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME:—The annual general meeting of the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society will be held to-day Saturday at 4-30 p.m. at the Shradhanand Anath Mahilashram (Shanti Kunj, Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar) when Mr. M. R. Jayekar will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Monroe" arrived at Suez on Tuesday.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute

has removed to more commodious premises at

NAVSARI BUILDING,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

—:o:—

Cinema Film Producers In Trouble.

An information for criminal breach of trust against three cinema film producers was presented before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday, and the Magistrate ordered a notice to be issued against the accused. The complainant Harilal V. Shah charged (1) Homi Adarji Master (2) Narayan Gopinath Devare and (3) Luxman Hari Kanhare, under section 408, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 7,500.

In his information, the complainant stated that the accused were carrying on business in partnership as film producers and distributors under the name and style of Kohinoor United Artists at Dadar, and having their booking office at Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. The accused mortgaged a film called "Math-no-Sadhu" for Rs. 7500, and under an agreement dated 25th September 1930 agreed to pay the amount by 31st December 1930. The accused were allowed to exploit the film on behalf of the complainant with other cinema companies and to submit accounts to him. The accused, it was alleged, exhibited the film at Imperial, Novelty, Luxmi and other cinemas and realised Rs. 4083 but submitted an account for only Rs. 324. The accused were, therefore, charged accordingly. His Worship ordered notice to be issued against the accused.

University Election

Mr. A. C. Desai, M.A. (vis) L. Rg., Assistant Register, of Co-operative Societies, Bombay, is a candidate for election, to the Senate of the University of Bombay from the Registered Graduates Constituency.

POONA TO HONOUR BHAGAT-SINGH'S ASHES.

Sardar Jamiat Singh writes: The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has decided to honour the three Lahore martyrs, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdeo to-morrow (Sunday) in Poona. Sirdar Bhagat Singh's younger brother Sirdar Kultar Singh with Mrs. Amritkaur Jamiat Singh and the ashes of the martyrs will be leaving for Poona by the morning Express on the 12th and return back to Bombay on the 13th on which date Sirdar Kultar Singh will leave for Lahore.

Shrimati Parbatibai, mother of Sjt. Rajguru reached Poona yesterday.

SRI GURU SINGH SABHA.—Under the auspices of Sri Guru Singh Sabha, the sacred ceremony of Akhand Path was performed in local Gurdwara for S. Bhagat Singh and his Comrades.

CLOTH PICKETING AT ANDHERI.—As the merchants dealing in foreign cloth at Andheri have broken their pledges given to the Upnagar Camp, Vile Parle, regarding the non-purchase and non-sale of foreign cloth including the cloth of the boycotted mills, the Camp has started picketing since 6th April. All Suburban ladies are requested to enlist their names for picketing.

SANTA CRUZ VANAR SAMMELAN:—In celebration of the National Week the Upnagar Camp at Vile Parle has decided to have Upnagar Vanar Sammelan at Santa Cruz on Sunday next.

A meeting of the Vanars held at Vile Parle on the 8th has formed a small reception committee with Sriyut Indravadan Munshi as the Chairman and Miss Sher Navaj and Mr. Patharé as secretaries. It is decided to have a rally of the vanars of all the Suburbs on that occasion.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON

JULY.

New York, April 10.

Previous Closing Rate	10.46
To-day's Opening Rate	10.35—11
To-day's Closing Rate	10.43—3
Broach Expectation A/M	194
Broach Expectation J/A	200

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET JULY

Liverpool, April 10.

Previous Closing Rate	5.66
To-day's Opening Rate	5.61—5
To-day's Closing Rate	5.52—14

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, April 10.

Silver Ready	12 15 0 Unchanged.
Silver Forward	12 11 0 Unchanged

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, April 10.

Chaitra	38 3 0
Ready	42 13 0
Vaishakh	43 0 0 (With Duty.)

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA

Resolutions Passed At Karachi

The annual session of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, held at Karachi, adopted important resolutions. The first, second and third resolutions were moved from the chair in condolence of the late Maulana Mahomed Ali, Shah Zubair and Pandit Motilal Nehru. The fourth resolution expressed deep sorrow on the Benares, Mirzapore, Agra and Cawnpore riots and condemned their originators. The fifth resolution demanded the release of Maulana Habibur Rahman of Ludhiana, member of the Jamiat, who is still in jail.

MUSLIMS & C. D. MOVEMENT.

The sixth resolution thanked all Musalmans, especially the Frontier Musalmans, who had participated in the civil disobedience movement in response to the Jamiat-ul-Uleha's appeal. The seventh resolution expressed great resentment at the Government's proposal to create a new province in the territory of the independent tribes bordering the Frontier of India and condemned the throwing of bombs on the Frontier inhabitants during the last nine months.

The eighth resolution ratified the Gandhi-Irwin pact as a truce. The ninth resolution contained the future programme—the continuance of the peaceful picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops in co-operation with the Congress, the recruitment of volunteers in all provinces and special arrangements for their training, persuading the Musalmans to use Indian articles specially cloth.

The tenth resolution appealed to the Musalmans to strengthen the voice of the Jamiat so that their personal laws might be safeguarded. The eleventh resolution expressed grief on the execution of Bhagat Singh and his comrades. The 12th resolution condemned the hasty execution of Habib Nur. The 13th and 15th resolutions demanded the release of all political prisoners including the Moplah prisoners, the Bengal detenus, the Punjab martial law prisoners, etc.

BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE CONDEMNED.

The 14th resolution demanded protection for the Sindh barrage mosques and fulfilment of the Government promise. The 17th resolution condemned the British policy in Palestine. The 19th resolution allowed the working committee to negotiate with the Congress and other Muslim parties for the Hindu-Muslim settlement. The 20th resolution urged the proper use of auqaf in the Frontier Province. The last resolution thanked Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president-elect.

AHMEDABAD'S LEAD IN VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION.

Some Valuable Suggestions.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARANGADHRA, April 8.

It is learnt that there will be a conference in Ahmedabad for rural propaganda. In this connection, the following points are given which may be found useful.

(1) In every district there should be a chief organiser who should supervise the work of his subordinates in different Talukas. In each taluka the number of volunteers should be determined by the extent of work. A line should be chalked out for an extensive as well as intensive propaganda. A Central Council should guide the activities of volunteers touring in different villages.

(2) A statistical survey of a village or a group of villages in every taluka is an urgent need. There should be groups on an economic basis. In every part economic districts should be formed.

(3) The young and enterprising students of economics should take up the task of supervising the whole investigation and students of Gujerat College, Samaldas College and other colleges should form their own groups for such rural investigation.

(4) In rural propaganda some workable schemes should be introduced for making the villagers lessen heir social expenditure. Steps should be taken to root out religious superstition.

(5) Agriculture should be taught in every village school. Adult education scheme should be introduced.

Finally the spirit of service and self-sacrifice is necessary for improving the condition of rural India, and well-known workers like Sjt. Amritlal Sheth, Mahadev Desai and Manilal Kothari should take up the initiative. Graduates of economics and those who have worked in rural area should offer their services for such work.

At the Christiya Sevak Sangha, Entally, Calcutta, members gave a cordial reception to Sjt. Amarnath Biswas, an originator of the Sangha, who had captained the Neela (Salt) Satyagraha campaign for several months till his incarceration.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE KARACHI CONGRESS.

(Continued from Page 8.)

work for the masses and credit him with a secret weakness for capitalists. This is of course grossly untrue. What fitter representative of the starving masses of India can there be than Mahatmaji? Who would represent Indian peasantry better than their Sardar Sjt. Vallabhbhai? What institution has done more for the masses than the Congress itself? Who is more passionately yearning for the salvation of the masses than Pundit Jawaharlal? Still a few impatient youths ... the tenacity to attempt adverse demonstrations against Gandhiji and the Congress. Gandhiji could have surely ignored their false charge. The matter was placed before the Congress with lucidity and thoroughness. In order to leave scope for correction or amplification, the All-India Congress Committee has been invested with necessary powers to add to or amend the resolution consistently with the underlying principles thereof. This resolution will remove much of the adverse and mischievous propaganda that is sedulously carried on against Gandhiji and the Congress both in England and India.

INDIA'S PACIFIC AIMS.

The Congress resolution in relation to Burma and that dealing with the countries and peoples bordering on India were extremely opportune. The Congress recognised the right of Burma to claim separation from India or to remain an autonomous partner in a free India. It also declared wisely that it had no quarrel with her neighbours and decided to maintain friendly relations with them. It, however, rightly condemned the pro-Separationist agitation in Burma engineered by foreign interests, and the "forward" policy of the British Government on India's North West Frontier.

PICKETING AND FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT.

The resolutions on these subjects point out how India is to be made self-reliant in the matter of the supply of all her clothing needs and how the ideal of total prohibition has to be accomplished within as short a space of time as possible. The place of honour has been signly given to khaddar and the duties of patriotic millowners in this respect have been pointed out in minute detail. The foreign interests in Lancashire and elsewhere, which have till now fed fat on this trade, have been served with a gentle warning or notice that they should recognise the economic boycott by India of foreign cloth as a 'fait accompli' and should better direct their attention to other enterprises. India in future is not to be allowed to be the dumping ground for foreign cloth.

UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Besides the resolutions that were passed by the Congress the attention of the Congress Subjects Committee was invited to a number of other important subjects including the questions of Hindu-Muslim unity, the formation of autonomous provinces for Karnatak, Utkal and Andhra, and the rights of States subjects. The Hindu-Muslem question was under the immediate consideration of Gandhiji and the Working Committee and hence no resolution on the subject could be pressed at this premature stage. The question of the formation of separate provinces was raised in the All-India Congress Committee but on the president's promising its due consideration by the Working Committee at the proper stage, it was not pressed. The Kanarese, Andhras and the Uriyas are very keen on the matter and it is hoped that their ambitions will be realised with the introduction of the New Constitution. Regarding the rights of the States subjects, Mahatmaji assured them that he was himself a State-subject and that he would try his utmost to secure their legitimate rights. No resolution therefore on that subject was pressed before the Congress.

CONCLUSION.

The speeches of the President and the Chairman of the R. C. were brief and to the point. The proceedings were throughout marked by harmony and a businesslike air. After the President, Pandit Jawaharlal was the leader most in evidence. He sponsored almost all, the important resolutions. The loyalty of the Frontier Gandhi to Mahatmaji was an inspiration to the huge gathering. Pandit Malaviyaji appealing speech on the Bhagatsingh resolution brought tears to the eyes of the whole audience. One thing should be noted in particular; Mahatmaji has succeeded in banishing English from the Congress Hindustani held sway. South Indians and Bengalese or for the matter of that, any one who wishes to be heard in that august Assembly must speak in the "Lingua Franca" of India! The vernacularisation of the Congress proceedings was much appreciated by the masses because they could thereby understand what the Congress was doing. Its activities have no longer remained a sealed book to the majority of our countrymen

"KING OF JAZZ"

At The Excelsior

Acclaimed as the most artistic production, Universal's "King of Jazz" was released at the Excelsior Theatre yesterday (Friday) In this colossal extravagansa of music and comedy are featured some of the greatest stars of the stage and screen including John Boles, Laura La Plante, Merna Kennedy, Jeanette Loff, Glen Tryon, and last, but not the least, Paul Whiteman and his band who stand supreme in the world of music. The picture is a lavish and spectacular revue comprising eight sketches and musical numbers, all photographed in technicolour, in which, besides the featured stars, a bevy of Hollywood beauties take part. One of the highlights of the picture is George Gershwin's immortal "Rapsody in Blue", the outstanding masterpiece of Jazz music, beautifully played by whiteman and his band. For music, songs, dancts, comedy and beauty, the "King of Jazz" is regarded as one of the greatest productions in screen entertainment.

NEW SOCIAL ENTERPRISE

The photo-play premiere of "Darkness To Light" at the Opera on Tuesday evening had attracted a select and responsive audience. Mrs. Bapsey Sabawalla, mainly responsible for the novel idea which recruited hitherto unsuspected screen talents, and incidentally helped a charitable cause could not have expected less. From "Darkness to Light", has been discribed as a "surprise picture." The picture has, certainly many surprises in store for the onlooker. Despite the recognised "amateur" running of the photo-play, there are points that might well benefit the sluggish imagination and dead routine of the average "professional" film producer and player. The music was selected with thoughtful appropriateness. The titles were superior to many of the titles, revealed usually in a fog, seen in Indian films. The story is a romance. And, the moral leads to compassionate charity. The story is exploited with appreciable effect there are, ofcourse, obvious weakness in "acts" and in the unfolding of the theme as well as in the acting which is, presumably, "amateur". Mrs. Sabawalla and her colleagues are, however, fortunate in securing a successful initiative. What is more they have been responsible for discovering unsuspected play. Talents as those revealed, for example, by the lady who played "Roshan". There is little of the "amateur" in her. Her refined precision has been a clear gain for the play.

"RA' MANDLIK" ...

—:o:—

"In Aid Of The Blind"

The "Arya Naitik Natak" Co. staged their popular, historic play "Ra Mandlik" in aid of the N. S. D. Industrial Home of the Blind. The crowded audience enjoyed the entertainment and did not miss the opportunity for charity. Prince Prabhatdevji, of Dharampore, who presided on the occasion thanked those present and expressed appreciation for the philanthropic services of the dramatic company. Mr. Ginwalla explained the aim, objects and needs of the blind. He hoped that the institute would, with the co-operation of the public, be able soon to establish itself.

"KARMADEVI."

—:o:—

AT THE RIPON.

"Karmadevi" the play which describes the conflict between Personal Love and Patriotism" was well received on its opening performance. Elaborate "scenic" effects are one of the features of the play.

A Powerful Voice For The Five-Day Week.

Edward A. Filene, the well-known American industrialist and economic expert, to whose initiative was due the great enquiry comparing wages in America and Europe, uses the following words to describe the necessity for a shortening of hours of work.

"The five-hour day and the five-day week are in the offing. Mass production demands it."—I. F. T. U.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A Clinical Meeting will be held at the Union Rooms, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Saturday) at 7-30 p. m. (S. T.) when Dr. V. L. Parmar, M.B. L.R.C.P., (Lon.), F.R.C.S. (Engl.) will narrate his impressions of "A Surgical Tour in Europe and its Experiences," and will show Films of Operations performed by him.

Sholapur Conspiracy Case Judgment

THREE ACQUITTED: SENTENCES OF OTHERS CONFIRMED.

Judgment was delivered on Friday by Mr. Justice Mirza and Mr. Justice Baker on the appellate side of the Bombay High Court in the five appeals filed by Mr. B. V. Manajan, pleader. Dr. K. B. Antrolkar and 15 others who were convicted by Mr. N. J. Wadia, Additional Sessions Judge of Sholapur on October 18, 1930 in connection with the burning of police chowkies and courts during the riots following the nartal in pursuance of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest on May 5, 1930.

Mr. Bhagvant Vinayak Mahajan pleader and Dr. Krisnna Bhimrao Antrolkar were sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of criminal conspiracy. Of the other accused six were sentenced to seven years each, three to three years' each, three to two years each, one to one year and the remaining six were discharged in the lower court.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The prosecution case was that as a protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, a hartal was observed on May 6, 1930 in Sholapur. Following which serious disturbances took place including the burning of the Jodhri police chowki, the District Court, two other courts which were adjacent to it, three separate buildings, which were used as record rooms and a civil jail. A private meeting was held on May 6, 1930 in Maruti's temple, attended by 40 to 50 people. Inter alia, it was alleged to have been decided that police chowkies should be attacked and the District Court burnt down. It was further alleged that Dr. Antrolikar exhorted the audience to force the mills to close down, destroy liquor and toddy shops, to set fire to the courts and turn out the policemen from the police stations. Mr. Mahajan, pleader, was also alleged to have made a similar speech. The prosecution suggested that it was as a result of that conspiracy that the police chowkies and the District Court were burnt down.

The case for the defence was that Dr. Antrolikar and Mr. Mahajan along with some of the other accused were not at all present at the meeting, alleged to have hatched a conspiracy.

JUDGMENT.

After hearing the arguments for about nine days, their Lordships held that there was no conspiracy in that case and acquitted Mr. Mahajan, pleader, Dr. Antrolikar, and Govindlal Kanhayalal Pardeshi and ordered them to be set at liberty. The sentences of the other accused were confirmed.

DETAILS.

The names of the convicted persons are:—

(1) Nagappa Venkappa Sali
(2) Vithoba Tuljaram Kale
(3) Narayan Pappayya Samal
(5) Tukaram Venkappa Kutkam.
(6) Jagannath Balaram Pardeshi.
(7) Jettinga Malbari Maindarkar
(12) Chunnusing Kalyansing Chandele
(13) Vitlingappa Gurilingappa Nadgir
(14) Guruballappa Sivappa Ligade
(16) Maruti Appaji Maindarkar
(17) Malkarjun Tukaram Gorte
(20) Bandu Auba Degonkar

Nos. 4, 8, 9, 11, 15 and 21 were discharged in the lower court. Nos. 10, 18 and 19 were acquitted by the High Court.

Sentences of Nos. 6 and 12, who got seven years' imprisonment, were made to run concurrent with heir other convictions.

Sir J. B. Kanga, the Advocate-General with Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for the Crown.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. G. B. Chitale appeared for Dr. Antrolikar (18) and Mr. Mahajan (10).

Accused Nos. 6, 7 and 12 are defended by Mr. G. N. Thakore with Messrs. G. B. Chitale and Walvulkar. Accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5 by Mr. Walvalkar and Nos. 13, 14, 16 7 and 20 by Mr. G. B. Chitale.

To-Day's Inter-Communal Dinner.

The Annual Social and Inter-Communal Dinner of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p. m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Terrace, French Bridge, when Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta of Karachi will preside and several prominent citizens of Bombay will be present.

SEE and HEAR THE BOAT RACE in Pathe Sound Gazette at PATHE

VETERINARY CONFERENCE POONA.

The first Annual Conference of The Subordinate Officer's Service Association of the Civil Veterinary Department was held at the Lectural Hall of the Agricultural Colleg , Poona on the 4th inst. under the presidentship R. S. Fairbrother, M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, when veterinary surgeons from all parts of the Presidency were present.

The President, of the Association, Rao Saheb P. D. Maniar being absent, Mr. P. V. Nagarshet Vice-President read his reception address. He pointed out the needs of the country regarding cattle welfare, and laid much stress on the expansion of the Department, the "Serum simultaneous method of Inoculation against Rinderpest" and the establishment of Research Institution. He also pointed out that the revision of the pay of the Subordinate officers was a desideratum.

Mr. M. N. Ronghe read the report of the Association which was unanimously adopted. The writers of the Professional papers were then called upon to read their several papers. Papers on Rinderpest, Nasal Granuloma, and the abnormal formation of Eggs, and Normal Saline Treatment created a good deal of discussion. Resolutions pertaining to the Revision of pay appointing special men for Serum simultaneous Inoculation, the opening of Virus Depot at a convenient centre were passed. The President in his reply said that he would consider the demands sympathetically.

A pleasant evening was spent at an at Home Party kindly given by Mrs. Farbrother.

The next day under the Presidentship of Khan Sahab J.D. Baxi remaining professional papers were read and several demonstrations were held at the Bhamburda Hospital by Messrs B. B. Joshi and G. V Dadhe.

REVENUE CAMPAIGN IN HIREKERUR

Threats Of Forefeitures

(From Our Own Correspondent).

HAMSABHAVI, April 7.

Mr. T. R. Nesvi, B. Ag. of Hamsabhavi was served with a bailable warrant under Sec. 505 for alleged threatening to use force on the Kulkarni and the Patel while in the discharge of their duties and arrested at 12 noon to-day. Bail was offered and he was released immediately. His trial takes place to-morrow at the Asst. Collector's Camp here.

It was announced publicly by tom-tom to-day in this place that those that pay the revenue or help to pay the revenue and are, therefore, boycotted, must approach the Asst. Collector and inform him as to who are the persons that have served the boycott notice on them.

FORFEITURE AND ATTACHMENT

Yesterday a Sugarcane press costing Rs. 150 and valued by the Panch at Rs. 80 was attached at Chickkerur from a ryot for non-payment of Rs. 20-0-6.

Several notices have been pasted on houses in vavrious places of the taluka that if land-revenue be not paid within 8 days of the issue of the notice the moveable properties of Khatedar will be attached. Public tom-toming was also made that lands belonging to those to whom the forfeiture notices have been served will be forfeited if the revenue is not paid within the 15th inst.

Mr. V. N. Jog, M.L.C., visited this place on the 5th inst. and had a talk with some ryots. He then motor off to Rattihalli to meet the Collector and explain to him the situation.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the above Society will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall on Thursday (14th instant) at 6-15 p. m. when Sir John Beaumont will preside.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1931.

AN OUTRAGE ON PUBLIC OPINION

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Many proofs have been forthcoming recently that the bureaucracy in India is determined to honour the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement more in its breach than in its observance and, what is worse, that the MacDonald Government are only too willing to allow it to do so. But the most sinister of these proofs is the appointment of Sir Ernest Hotson as Acting Governor of Bombay. Sir Ernest Hotson vacated his post of Home Member yesterday and Mr. Thomas took over charge of it. Sir Ghulam Hussain thus became the senior member of the Cabinet and he should have been selected to act as Governor. But he is an Indian and, despite Mr. MacDonald's recent solemn pledge and the boasted understanding arrived at at the Round Table Conference that the process of Indianisation in the higher spheres would be at once accelerated, he has been summarily passed over. This is, of course, not the first time that Indian members of Executive Councils have been openly insulted. The humiliation of Sir Abdur Rahim and the Nawab of Chhattari is too notorious to need recall. But the appointment of Sir Ernest Hotson stands on a different footing altogether. It is not merely a matter of the passing over of an Indian but the retention of the services of a man in defiance of public opinion. No official in India, except perhaps in the North-West Frontier Province, has left more bitter memories of his policy and activities during the last year than the retiring Home Member of the Government of Bombay. No single British official has wronged India more and none has rendered a greater disservice to his own country. The Bombay Presidency will take many years to forgive that wrong but it will be generations before it will forget it. For the lathi charges galore, the persecution of Satyagrahi agriculturists in Gujarat, the assault on women's procession in Borsad and the Sholapur martial law—the outstanding events of Sir E. Hotson's regime—did not merely involve material and physical injuries to the people, but they were wounds inflicted on their souls. The retention of Sir Ernest Hotson's services during the continuance of the Satyagraha campaign would not have shocked public opinion. For, everything is fair in love and war. But the truce having been established, public decency demanded the quiet exit of Sir Earnest Hotson. Instead the Government of Mr. MacDonald have deliberately and defiantly outraged public opinion in forcing on the Presidency as Governor an official who, to say the least of him, has entirely lost the confidence of its people. That they have dared to perpetrate this outrage is a proof that the Truce involves no real change of policy but a mere change of tactics and that the appointment of Sir E. Hotson is merely a preparation for the breakdown of the second Round Table Conference. The Congress has no illusions about the latter. It is forearmed as well as forewarned. The insult of Sir. E. Hotson's appointment will only strengthen the determination of Congressmen to be prepared for the next phase of the struggle for national freedom.

SWARAJ. THE REMEDY.

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This year's session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, which came to a close on Thursday, was remarkable for its outspoken criticism of Government's industrial and financial policy. That was evidently due to the rising temper of the whole nation in consequence of Government's regime of repression and to the growing co-operation between Congress and businessmen; and it was a token of this very co-operation that a leader like Mahatma Gandhi was invited by the Federation to inaugurate its proceedings. The outspokenness of the criticism was all the more remarkable because it was made in the presence of eminent officials like the Finance and the Commerce Members of the Government of India. Sometimes at least the criticism went home and once elicited from the Commerce Member the remark that it was an anomaly that a non-Indian should be in charge of the Indian Commerce Department and that he was convinced that "the time had come when the Department should be handed over to an Indian who should be responsible to the people of the country." If the conviction had come much earlier and been shared by the Government as a whole, it might have spared India much suffering and Britain much loss. Even now the anomaly that Sir George Rainy refers to is part of a huge anomaly, and all Departments would be much the better if made responsible to the people of the country. It is something, however, that this thought has grown into a conviction in the minds of most Indian businessmen, who till recently affected un unnatural detachment from politics but who now realise the urgent need of co-operating with political bodies in winning their country's freedom. Even a body like the Federation has gone so far as to instruct its delegates to the Round Table Conference to follow Mahatma Gandhi's lead whether in not participating or retiring from the Conference if he should do so on constitutional questions.

The Federation's resolution on Government's currency and exchange policy is called by some critics a hardy annual. But that is only another way of admitting the Federation's own objection that "in spite of its warnings during the last few years, a policy diametrically opposed to the unequivocally expressed responsible Indian opinion has been pursued". Most responsible businessmen or politicians in India would agree with the Federation that Government's recent financial and currency policy has resulted in reducing the purchasing power of the people, has created an artificial stringency in the money market and undermined the country's credit and threatens to fritter away the gold resources in the currency reserves. Mr. H. P. Khaitan aptly summed up the position created by the 18d. ratio by saying that "for the last ten years it was not Exchange which had lived for the country, but the country which had lived for Exchange" and that India had been mortgaged in order to maintain the 18d. ratio in the interests of the city of London." Sir George Schuster's defence of Government's policy was feeble in the extreme. And nowhere was he more unconvincing than when he argued that the 18d. ratio could not reduce the purchasing power of the people because though it adversely affected the agriculturists, it benefited the class receiving fixed payments. It is amazing that a Finance Member should say this with the knowledge of the fact that 80 per cent. of the people of India are dependent on agriculture and hardly use foreign commodities imported into the country at cheap prices because of the Exchange. He evaded the main issue when he went on harping on the virtues of stability of Exchange when his duty is clearly to choose first the right thing and then stabilise it rather than to stick on in the name of stability to a ratio proved by the entire business community to be ruinous to India. But unfortunately the fact is, as pointed out by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, that today the currency policy is being dictated by the die-hard school in England. This fact is now burnt into the minds of all thinking businessmen, who realise today that most of the economic ills of India are due primarily to her lack of political freedom. That is why Lala Shri Ram, the President of the Federation declared in his presidential speech that nothing less than full Dominion Status would satisfy the business community.

"PRESTIGE" OF INDIA

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The utter indifference with which certain self-constituted guides of Indian Art in London have been accustomed to regard informed and responsible opinion in India has not remained a secret to India. The reactionary inconsistencies of the India Society, the continued irresponsible and high-handed conduct of the High Commissioner and his chosen London entourage of "friends" and experts of Indian Art and their interested "jo-hoor-kum" allies in India have been all known to the readers of the "Chronicle." The indifference to opinion in India has, evidently, reached the stage of ill-disguised contempt for Indian demands and aspirations.

We have no influence over those London "friends" and "experts" who have consented to play this deplorable role. We can, for the moment, afford to leave them alone. But we have no intention to leave unnoticed the manner in which the Government of India have abdicated their responsibility in favour of the High Commissioner and his pet "experts" in the India Society. We have already heard of the grandiose scheme for the museum in London, which no one in India wants, of "Asiatic" art. Now we hear of another little scheme for the benefit, evidently, of a private arts club in London. We have hitherto remained unconscious of the singular services to Indian art which induced the Government of India to offer the private club official assistance and financial support. The question of preserving Indian art treasures of the past as well as of its present freedom for vital growth and its future cannot be accepted as a matter of purely private arrangement between the Government of India, the High Commissioner and his London "experts." The Government of India have before them sufficient indication and evidence of the determination of those in Western India, who, weary of outside interference and dictation, have watched closely and with increasing alarm the growing ambitions and monopolising proclivities of the London groups. Their patience has reached the breaking point.

The published communications about the forthcoming exhibition of the "Art of India" at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in London are a surprising revelation. They touch more than one aspect of the conditions of art in India and they entail the services of more than one department of the Government of India. They demand the closest scrutiny. We shall have to undertake the task soon. In the meantime, we may assure Sir Atul Chatterji that India has her own very definite and crystal clear conception of her prestige. The "prestige of India", to which Sir Atul referred grandiloquently in one of his speeches at the India Society function, is of a different colour. The "prestige of India" will be maintained. But it will not be maintained by those who, like Sir Atul, impose unwanted "friends" and "experts" on India, waste Indian funds and mislead Indian sympathy and support. It will not, certainly, be maintained by those who aspire to claim, as Sir Atul did, free and "complimentary" contributions from struggling, unemployed and poverty-stricken Indian authors, artists and art-craftsmen.

TRIFLES.

—:o:—

The news that the St. Andrew's University was going to confer a doctorate on Lord Irwin had me sadly and tearfully to think. For, I was reminded of the retirement of Sir Earnest Hotson.

* * * * *

Here said I to myself, "is a man who has done magnificent work. Indeed the whole of the last twelve months he has devoted unsparingly to an earnest exploration of unknown regions of Law and Order. His researches into effective administration have left their indelible impression."

* * * * *

"And yet," I managed to control my emotions, "there is none, no even an academic institution, so poor a connoiseur as to give him a doctorate. Even the London Institute of Public Administration." I confess broke down.

* * * * *

But all is well. A graciously responsive Providence has been deeply moved by my grief. It has suddenly and "most unexpectedly" taken a hand in the matter.

* * * * *

It has dropped from heaven if not manna,—not at least first thing that in its extreme hurry could lay hands on. And lo and behold, Sir Frederick Sykes is going on a holiday.

* * * * *

So what does it matter if no University thought of making him Doctor Sir Ernest Hotson. He will be by the direct grace of God —and thanks also the Government of India assisted by His Majesty's Government—His Excellency, Sir Ernest Hotson, Acting Governor of Bombay.

* * * * *

Now I ask Sir Ghulam Husain Hidavatullah to heave a sigh of relief and then to shout with me hurray for the new era, hurray for Mr. MacDonald, hurray for his many suggestions in his great R. T. C. speech and, last but not the least, hurray for providence.

* * * * *

By the way I saw an article in Friday's "Evening News of India" condemning this paper with biting vehemence, for suggesting that "a retired I.C.S., Judge"—an Indian—should have been appointed in place of Mr. McKenzie as Vice-Chancellor. The charge is that we are saturated with racial hatred. But I do not know why the article keeps pressing itself on my attention.

"?"

IMPRESSIONS OF THE KARACHI CONGRESS.

UNIQUE ACHIEVEMENT.

BY B. N. DATAR.)

This year's Session of the Indian National Congress at Karachi was unique in every respect. When at Lahore in December 1929, invitation was extended on behalf of Sind for holding the next Session of the Congress, none had imagined that the country was then on the threshold of the greatest national fight for freedom in the annals of modern India, and the Sind leaders in particular had no idea that they would be called upon to finish their preparations almost within the span of a bare two months. Though preparations were taken in hand immediately after the release of the Working Committee members about the end of January this year, real herculean efforts were begun only after the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin pact; for till then there was no knowing when Sind leaders along with others would be sent back to jail, in case the Gandhi-Irwin Conversations broke down. To stalwart Sind workers it was almost a race against time, and be it said to their credit that the arrangements were complete in every respect by the time the crowded programme of the national Assembly began in due earnest.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY'S HELP.

Workers in Sind and elsewhere had to acknowledge the splendid support that the Karachi Municipality in general and Sjt. Jamshed Mehta in particular rendered in completing these eleventh hour preparations. To the welcome surprise of the delegates and visitors, the arrangements left absolutely nothing to be desired, they were complete and ideally conceived almost in every particular. What with the housing, food and the lighting arrangements, what with the spacious pandal artistically designed under the canopy of the sky, what with the ungrudging services of overworked yet cheerful volunteers, what with the splendid water arrangements of Shikarpur youths, the delegates and visitors felt themselves quite at home everywhere and grateful appreciation of Sind's hospitality was forthcoming from every quarter.

SEEMING CLOUDS ON THE HORIZON.

Whilst Sind was putting forth her best efforts to complete its arrangements, there came the executions of Bhagat Singh and his comrades. They cast long and darkening shadows on the Indian horizon; and the cheerful spirits of Sind workers were almost damped by the depressing thoughts that with all their best arrangements, the Congress may not have a smooth sailing at Karachi. To add to their trouble, there flashed across the wires, the ghastly news of Cawnpore. Hindu-Muslim riots. When the first batch of delegates set foot on the Karachi shore, the atmosphere was surcharged with dark portents of a troublous time ahead.

TRIUMPH OF MAHATMAJI'S PERSONALITY.

A leader of lesser calibre would have quailed before this threatening disaster. But Mahatmaji's tactful and dignified handling of the situation smoothed troubled waters almost by a miracle. The initial hostile demonstrations of Naujawans were almost nipped in the bud by Mahatmaji's lofty and disarming admission before the impatient and impetuous youths. Better sense prevailed upon his critics who were gently persuaded by his sweet reasonableness to see the irrelevancy of their mixing up Delhi agreement; Lahore executions and Cawnpore riots. His hold on the Indian masses was put to the acutest trial and even his opponents will have to admit that he emerged triumphant out of a menacing situation.

ENDORSEMENT OF GANDHI IRWIN PACT.

It must be said to the credit of the Left Wing leaders in the Congress Camp that they realised in time the futility of opposing the truce that had been brought about by Gandhiji. They therefore wisely refrained from putting any obstacles in the way of the ratification of the pact by the Congress. The atmosphere had already considerably cleared when the subject came up for discussion before the Subjects Committee. Sjt. Subash Bose's patriotic statement that his party would not oppose the truce and that Gandhiji would be allowed a full trial for his methods removed the last vestiges of the darkening clouds. The reiteration of the Lahore resolution of "Purna Swaraj" with insistence upon the nation's control over defence, external affairs, finance and fiscal policy and with the right of either party to end the co-partnership at will went a great way in placating the left wingers. The opposition of Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta and a few youth leaguers from Bombay side did not at all affect the success of the main resolution by almost the unanimous vote of the House.

WHAT "SWARAJ" WOULD MEAN TO MASSES.

The last resolution moved at the open Session of the Congress was by far, the most important item on the agenda after the "Truce" resolution; and considering all circumsances, it must be admitted that Mahatmaji and Pandit Jawaharlal did well in insisting upon its passage in spite of some well-meant criticism from friendly quarters. Some of the hot-headed and impetuous patriots often take delight in belittling Gandhiji's undoubted

(Continued on page 7.)

OUR ENLIGHTENED PRINCES.

PILLARS OF FUTURE FEDERAL INDIA

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The education of the minor princes is a matter of equal concern to the Paramount Power and to the princes' loyal subjects. The Viceroy and his agents, the political Residents, take great interest and pride in the education of the children of Indian Princes. To preserve traditional aloofness and create a superman consciousness special seminaries for 'Rajkumars' are established at Ajmer, Rajkot, Lahore and Indore. Here the commoners are excluded and the royal youngsters grow up in an atmosphere of sublime seclusion. Indian tutors are often tabooed as it is "infra dig" for the princes to be taught by their countrymen. High salaried Europeans are selected to build up their character and to make them in everyway fit for the high destinies that await them. They must ape British public school boys and win the battles of life on the playfields of Indore and Rajkot. They are taught to enshrine a "blue" and look down upon a senior "optime." They must speak the king's English with the accents of a galloping colonel and swank with the swagger of a junior subaltern. The three "R"s are as neglected as the three "H"s. The education of heart, head and hand suffer the same fate as reading, writing and arithmetic. And yet when they attain their majority and are endowed with full ruling powers they are expected to rule as well as govern.

ALWAR'S DISPLEASURE.

If by any chance a solitary exception tries to show his individuality the whip hand of the Political Agent is always there. And the admonition generally tames the wildest. The Resident who is always "my dear frie. of the ruler governs the state by "persuasive" dispatches. The princes who appear to their subjects as roaring lions become as if by a stroke of magic bleating lambs in the presence of the Residents. On them the stamp of Ajmer and Indore remains impressed till the end of their days. Foundations so well laid fructify in expectations amply fulfilled. Is it then not natural that their presence as solid pillars is in the eyes of the bureaucracy essential for the erection of that beautiful edifice which is going to accommodate federal India? They will serve as useful cat'spaws for their preceptors. The Maharaja of Alwar who sometimes descends upon mother earth from ethereal regions and indulges in mundane affairs, the other day taunted his brother R.T.C. princely delegates assembled with others in conclave in Delhi for clapping heartily when a resolution was voted to thank those who represented the princes in the Round Table Conference. No doubt great is their insight, quick their grasp so that without them the British find it impossible to mould India's future. Heaven help India!—In the meanwhile the British are helping themselves.

NOTES OF THE DAY

A Call To Muslims.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai informs the Press that the Conference of Muslim Nationalists will be held in Lucknow on April 18 and 19. The necessity of holding such a Conference specially in view of the orgy of wild and irresponsible talk indulged in at the so-called All-Parties' Muslim Conference, cannot be too highly emphasised. Mussalmans who have any sense of patriotism in them will easily see that the Delhi decisions are a direct negation of National aspirations to freedom. They embody, more of the cynical misrepresentation of the Muslim community. To pit separate representation on behalf of Muslims against the freedom of the country is a cruel libel on them. The challenge of the Delhi Conference must, therefore, be met in the interest of Musalmans themselves. We cordially endorse Mr. Kidwai's appeal and we earnestly hope Muslim Nationalists will regard it as their paramount duty to do their best to make the Lucknow Conference the supreme success that it deserves to be.

Dr. Moonje And Gandhiji.

It is good to learn from Doctor Moonje that "the British delegates were rather speaking to Mahatma Gandhi while addressing us". We appreciate this tribute. But we wish we could also appreciate Dr. Moonje's attitude regarding the Hindu-Muslim problem—at the Round Table Conference. Speaking at Poona, he said that "had the British Government been ready to grant immediate Dominion Status and full control over the Army he was ready to subscribe to all the demands of the Muslims but he knew that the British political game was to postpone everything on the excuse of our quarrels and he wanted to extract a promise of Dominion Status first which was ultimately not given". This is a very peculiar explanation of the turning down of the Muslim offer made to him with the support of the Indian Liberals. It is, secondly, a little difficult to understand the logic of patching up "our quarrels—the very excuse against any promise of Dominion Status—through the process of refusing to settle those quarrels. But be that as it may we welcome Doctor Moonje's confidence in Gandhiji and his hope that the latter "would secure Swaraj by making up for the deficiencies". May we hope that Doctor Moonje will strengthen Gandhiji's hands by helping rather than hindering him in his great task of removing "deficiencies"?

Unanimous Condemnation.

The press statement issued by the General Secretary of the Cawnpore Congress Committee on the recent local riots and the many other responsible statements on the same subject have made it abundantly clear not only that Congressmen were in no way responsible for the riots but did every thing possible to end them and restore harmony, even risking their lives and property. All these statements also agree in drawing attention to the supineness of the local authorities. The Secretary of the local Congress Committee says in his statement: "When persons in affected areas telephoned to authorities for help, the replies received included 'Inquilab Zindabad' 'Go to Congress', and 'Call Gandhi'."

Challenge To Congress.

These replies constitute a challenge to the Congress to maintain order even when the Law and Order men, paid by the people to do the work, fail in their duty. That challenge deserves to be taken up by the Congress. At a public meeting at Allahabad Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru proposed to enrol volunteers to maintain peace in any emergency in the city. His example deserves to be widely emulated. Care should be taken, however, that the volunteers chosen are reliable, and sincerely believe in non-violence and Hindu-Muslim unity and, above all, that they are not the secret tools of "agents provocateurs".

Chirner Firing Case

SEARCHING CROSS-EXAMINATION OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES

50 OR 60 SHOTS FIRED

Searching cross-examination of prosecution witnesses marked the proceedings of the Chirner Firing Case which was resumed before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana on Friday.

50 OR 60 SHOTS

Continuing his evidence Posha Ganu Patil, a police patil of a village near Chirner deposed that at the time the police opened firing at Chirner on September 25 he was hiding himself with Pandoo, a boy behind a bush. After about a minute he rose to go to the village but firing was again resumed. The report of the firing resembled that of a pack of crackers and 50 to 60 gun-shots were heard. After the firing had ceased he saw the people pursuing the police towards the village. The crowds were armed with sticks and scythes.

Witness had hardly proceeded 10 paces from the bush to go towards the village when he saw the dead body of the mamlatdar Mr. Joshi. A few paces ahead witness also saw the corpse of the forest guard, Shevde.

"STOUT AND BLACK" POLICEMAN

Going further, witness noticed that an agriculturist had dropped down in a field being hit by a bullet on the leg. Here witness heard somebody shouting that a policeman was hiding behind a teak tree. Witness and his companion went in the direction of the tree and found a "stout and black" policemen in a field. He had a wound on his neck which was bleeding profusely. The wounded policeman was clinging to a small raised structure in order to shield himself from the attentions of the public.

In the meantime, according to the witness, accused Laxman (No. 1) came on the scene. Witness told Laxman that a wounded policeman was lying in the field. Thereupon the accused remarked "this old man (meaning policeman) fired the first shot. He must be beaten" and rushed towards the policeman. Another man of a small stature lifted the wounded policeman up from the place to which he was clinging. Accused Laxman gave a lathi blow to the wounded policeman which must have struck him either on the head or the shoulder. Simultaneously four or five persons who had gathered around the victim also began to belabour him. One of the assailant carried an axe with him.

"TALL AND WHITE" POLICEMAN

Proceeding witness stated that on his way to Chirner he met another "tall and white" police sepoy who on bended knees was imploring the crowds not to assault him. Accused Laxman also came here and picked up a big stone and hurled it at the policeman. Witness then went to Chirner and thence to his own village, Kelambusre.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION

Cross-examined by Mr. R. P. Karandikar, Defence Counsel, witness denied any knowledge that accused Laxman against whom he had made the above allegations was now in possession of land at Chirner which formerly belonged to a relative of the witness. Witness visited Chirner the day following the police firing as he had been called there by Inspector Shankerrao. About 300 persons from the surrounding villages had been called there.

Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Raje, questioned witness on the Shirner incidents but did not take from him anything in writing.

Were you given an assurance by the police that you will not be charged with any offence before you made a statement to them?—No.

Continuing witness stated that he made a statement before the police at Chirner on October 12. He admitted that several gentlemen came from Panvel and they had a talk with Mr. Raje. Witness stated that on this day he visited the chirner forests and they found accidentally an iron bar which was fixed to the ground about which a panchanama was made.

Were you not surprised that this iron bar which was fixed to the ground was in the same position for about 15 days?—I was a bit surprised.

To further questions witness stated that the boy Pandoo who was accompanying him was very much frightened. He admitted that there was another way to go to his village apart from the main path where there was risk of being hit by bullets.

Although there was another way where you would have been safe why did you choose this path when you had a boy with you?—The way through the hills involved difficulties.

When you saw the dead bodies of the mamlatdar, and the forest guard were you not frightened and did you not think that it was safer to take the more difficult but safer route?—I took this route because there were great difficulties to go through the hills.

"A WRONG STATEMENT"

In reply to another question witness stated that his companion Pandoo might have told him that the wounded policemen was hit by a bullet on the neck. He denied his own statement made in the lower court that Mr. Koundinya passed orders that a bataki should be beaten in his village informing the people to make their statements before Mr. Koundinya in regard to the Chirner incidents. He made this statement in the lower court owing to misunderstanding. He came to know that he had made a wrong statement in the lower court as soon as he left the court premises.

King Passes Comfortable Night

LONDON, April 10.

King passed comfortable night. The improvement continues.—Reuter.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY!
KHADI AT REDUCTION!!
UP TO 19TH APRIL SUNDAY.

KHADI AT ONE ANNA LESS PER RUPEE
Shirting-Coatings
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READY MADE KHADI CLOTHES
Shirts at 1-5
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Pure Woollen Products
Patoos
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AT
12½ Per Cent Less

LADIES' GARMENTS
Sarees, Blouse and Chintz Pieces, etc.
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LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE

—:o:—

Moghe's Son And Daughter In The Box

Bal Shankar Moghe, the approver's son, Mrs. Vidula, the approver's daughter and three domestic servants were examined on Friday at the resumed hearing of the Lamington Road shooting case in which G. R. Vaishampayan and five others stand charged for conspiring to murder police officers, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special jury at the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court.

MOGHE'S SON GIVES EVIDENCE.

The examination of Bal Moghe, the approver's son was resumed by counsel for the prosecution, in whose reply witness deposed that his father used to carry the sword-stick, while his younger brothers the daggers. When witness went at the instance of his mother to Vaishampayan to inform him about his father's arrest, Mrs. Vaishampayan replied that her husband was also arrested. At that time Hari was sleeping in the middle room. She asked witness to wake up Hari and take him to his place along with photos of Bhagatsing and Dutt, and a round box of pellets. Witness brought them and kept the articles in a drawer. Hari had put on shorts and 'sadara', and was bareheaded.

Proceeding witness stated that the police came to his uncle's place at Walkeshwar and took him to the Lamington Road Police Station. Witness was asked as to where the boy Hari was taken away. Witness made a statement at the police station. Subsequently the photographs and pellet box were handed over to the police. On October 13, witness was arrested by the police and was released on bail by the court the next day.

Continuing witness deposed that Inspector Dyer and Dy. Inspector Paul took him to Dadar to identify the taxi-driver who carried three persons from Dadar to Kalyan. Witness pointed out the first taxi standing there and the driver admitted having taken passengers to Kalyan on October 10. Hari used to speak in Hindi.

EXAMINED BY DEFENCE.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pandit on behalf of Vaishampayan, witness said that he saw Swami twice at Vaishampayan's place. Witness used to deliver message and return. Witness saw many visitors occasionally at the residence of Vaishampayan at Dadar. Witness stayed for the whole day once and for a considerable time on other occasions with Vaishampayan at Ahmedabad. Witness saw Budhiman, wearing shorts and coats in the motor car at Hasall tank.

Defence Counsel pointed out that witness said in the lower court that photographs of Budhiman were not shown to him before, while he admitted in the sessions that they were shown to him two days previous at the police station.

MOGHE'S DAUGHTER IN THE BOX.

Mrs. Vidula, the daughter of the approver, deposed that she was married three years ago. Soon after her marriage she went to reside with her husband at Ahmedabad. Witness came to Bombay, when her husband was transferred to Bombay in February 1930. Witness resided at Matunga. She went to her father's place, when her mother was not well during Ganpati festival. She knew all the accused except Shinde. Gita classes were held after the festival, and Vaishampayan conducted them.

Proceeding witness stated that she served two cups of tea and two cups of milk at the instance of her father to Bapat and her father, Swami and another person, whom she did not know, sitting on the terrace. On October 10, her father returned at 4 p.m. and Bal, her brother at 3 p.m. The police came at 12 mid-night and arrested her father. The next morning Bal left the house at 6 a.m., and returned with a boy of 6. Bal told her mother that somebody would come to take away that boy, who was talking with Bal in Hindustani. She learnt from her mother that someone had taken away the boy, whom she had not seen before.

Devji Vishram, a domestic servant of the owner of the Devarre Bhavan, Barku Raghu Sutar, a gardener in the employ of Mr. Tukaram Vithal Shinde of Andheri, who washed the car, and Yeshvant Ganu Ghag, motor driver of Mr. T. V. Shinde were the next witnesses examined.

The case was adjourned to Monday.

VAISHNAV POETS OF GUJARAT AND BENGAL.

Under the auspices of the Forbes Gujarati Sabha, Dr. F. Jehangir S. Taraporewalla will speak on Sunday at 5-15 p. m. in the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal Hall, Girgaon, on "The Comparative Study of the Vaishnav Poets of Gujarat and Bengal", when D. B. K. M. Jhaveri will preside.

BRUSH WITH WAZIRI GUN RUNNERS

One Wounded And Arrested

PESHAWAR, April 10.

On receipt of information at the Kohat headquarters about the activities of some Waziri gun-runners of the party of Sheikhan, levies were sent to village Ludhigudar on the evening of the 8th.

At nine o'clock they observed a party just passing them. On its failing to reply to the challenge they fired at them when the latter scattered.

DISCOVERY AND ARREST.

Next morning a search resulted in the discovery and arrest of one Wazir named Naqim Shah, who was lying wounded in the fields. One magazine ribe and three M. H. Passmade riges were recovered as also a number of cartridges.

The accused pleaded that while returning from Peshawar, he met some Wazirs in Kohat Pass who purchased 32 rifles where and asked him to take away four in payment of his honorarium.

This he agreed to and at that juncture, he was arrested. The Fourth Rifle as also recovered in another field. Naqim is being proceeded against under Section 20, Arms Act.—A. P.

GERMAN AFGHAN TRADE AGREEMENT

Peshawar News

PESHAWAR, April 9.

A new trade agreement for the exploitation of the Lapis Lazuli stone has been signed between a German firm and the Arghan Government.

Primary Education is making rapid progress in Russia, according to Kabul newspaper "Islah", which states that fourteen million scholars are attending primary schools in 1931 against 72,36 in 1914. The medium of instruction varies according to the different dialects in each province of the Union.

A Pushtu book named "Dard" published by Amir Nawaz, a student of the Islamia College, Peshawar has been declared forfeited to the Government.

SANATAN DHARM CONFERENCE

The Sanatan Dharam, Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan and the Frontier Conference will be held here from April 24 to 37. A strong Reception Committee has been formed consisting of Rai Bahadur Karamchand, Rai Sahib Merhchand and other Hindu raises of the Frontier. The pandal is nearly completed and other arrangements are proceeding.—A. P.

Henderson On British Foreign Policy

—:o:—

LONDON, April 9.

Rugby.—Outlining British foreign policy Mr. Henderson, the British Foreign Secretary, in a speech at Plumstead, said: "We have concentrated our efforts in making a permanent contribution, to the stabilisation of world peace. We have done everything in our power to render the safeguards against war more effective than they have ever been. We have pursued the League of Nation policy, and are determined to do everything in our power to bring about disarmament by a national agreement. We are nearer success to-day, than we have ever been.

The Disarmament Conference which opens next February will be the greatest in the world's history. It will be held so that the Nations may try and convince each other that war is the most ferocious and futile of all human follies, and ought to be abolished. This can only be done by limitation of the standing armies or their reduction to the lowest possible limit consistent with national safety.—B.O. W.

LEFT IN A JUNGLE?

—:o:—

Action Against Sheth Fulchand Shah

MORVI STATE ON WAR-PATH

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 8.

Mr. Fulchand Shah, who had recently gone to Morvi with his collegue Mr. Shivanandji, was prohibited from offering prayers in a private building where the had put up. He was forbidden to say "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai". Naturally he refused to obey such an order of the Morvi State Police. The Police Superintendent thereupon served notices on both Mr. Fulchandbhai and Mr. Shivanand to leave Morvi within four hours. They refused to do so. They were therefore, forcibly put into a motor car and taken to a jungle eight miles away from Wankaner.

POLITICAL ANTECEDENTS.

Mr. Fulchandbhai had gone to Morvi where the foreign cloth dealers had broken the seals of the Bhavnagar Picketing Mandal.

Mr. Fulchandbhai came here a couple of days ago and made a statement of what had happened at Morvi before the Picketing Mandal. He also gave a public lecture on this subject in the Gandhi Chowk. The Picketing Mandal after recording the statement of Mr. Fulchand resolved to send a party of volunteers to Morvi on the 13th instant to work up the constructive programme of the Congress.

VOLUNTEERS DISPATCHED.

The volunteers have been asked to be present at Wadhwan Rashtriya Shala on the 12th whence they will proceed to Morvi. It is understood the first batch of 50 will go to Morvi on the 13th the last day of the Satyagraha week. The question of Morvi will now become a Kathiawad question as so far no Native State except Rajkot has taken any repressive steps against peaceful picketing.

HANDLE FOR DIEHARDS.

Delhi Communalists' Tune.

The London Correspondent of the "Hindu" wires:—

The Moslem Conference resolutions have pained and astonished British supporters of the Indian national aspirations who hoped Gandhiji's generous advances would disarm communal hostility and facilitate unity.

The Diehards are exploiting the Mahomedan animosity as proving India's unreadiness for self-rule and India's friends are driven to admit that a powerful minority's implacable attitude so aggressively maintained must delay the realisation of the goal.

"The News-Chronicle" says, the situation created by communal antagonism is very serious and must be fatal to the hope of a real settlement, but warns the mischief-makers, who dream exultantly that by exploiting the differences they can restore the old order, that they are woefully deceived. That is gone for ever, but if quarrel is unappeasable it may check indefinitely ordered growth of a free India. Englishmen have nothing to do with it. Their intervention will only do harm.

"The Telegraph" says the problem of mass fanaticism cannot be solved by negotiating outside India. Emphasizing the seriousness of the communal riots in so many centres, it says that but for the police and troops under British control India would have been in anarchy long since all this would happen on the removal of that control in deference to Congress politicians. This truth remains the dominant reality the constitution builders have to face.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH

A Warning

It is sometime now that the Desh Sevika Sangh of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and some of its constant workers have been subjected to a certain amount of ignorant and at times malicious criticism. We have deleberately chosen to ignore these attacks and have held to our faith in the generous and deserving public, who will judge as by our efforts and the results thereof. Even now we would have waited a little longer in the "silence" as the full report of the work of the Sangh and a detailed statement of its accounts will shortly appear in the Press, but we are compelled to come before the public at once to save them from deception.

It has been proved to us that certain merchants and public workers went about collecting funds for sending Desh Sevikas to the last Congress at Karachi and even to provide them with Saries. We wish to state emphatically that every Sevika who went to the Karachi Congress as a member of the Desh Sevika Sangh paid from her private purse every anna of expenditure incurred by her. Even when offered free messing at the Congress Camp they declined the offer with thanks. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the members of the Desh Sevika Sangh should feel very much disgusted that their name should be exploited in this manner by unscrupulous men and women. Thanks to the generous support of the public. Spirited citizens and scrupulous regard to the expenditure of public funds the Desh Sevika Sangh, has not yet been reduced to this stage of begging for other than national work. We wish to warn the public that no one whatever his or her credentials, is authorised to collect a single rupee in the name of Desh Sevika Sangh without giving the printed receipts signed by one of the office bearers of the Sangh. We tender our thanks to the brother who brought to our notice this most reprehensible act.

Authorities Did Not Take Necessary Precaution

MUSLIM LEADERS ON CAWNPORE ATROCITIES WHEN BLOOD FLOWED LIKE WATER

CAWNPORE, April 10.

Nawab Ismail Khan, President of the All-India Muslim Conference, Seth Abdulla Haroon, Maulana Shafi Daudi, Raja Saheb of Salempore, and Syed Zakerali, who were appointed to form a committee to enquire into the Cawnpore riots by the All-India Muslim Conference arrived here and after going round the devastated area issued the following statement to the press—

We have seen most of the places, met almost all Muslims affected and some of the Hindus concerned. Fortunately we were accompanied by Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru and Babu Brijendra Swaraup. The scenes that were shown to us presented a heart-rendering appearance. In the remote conerns of two mosques we found blood having flown like water. It appears that men were slaughtered while they were taking shelter there. The houses of Muslims which were shown to us (surrounded by houses of Hindus) were altogether destroyed. It is alleged many dead bodies of Muslim women and children were recovered from these houses.

TORTURED

We shall submit a detailed report of what we have seen and gathered subsequently. At present we would like to say what impression has been produced on our minds after seeing and hearing the incidents during the riots. It appears that neighbourly feeling had no place in the hearts of those who desecrated mosques and temples. In the houses shown to us, we are equally sure, Muslim women and children were not merely killed but were tortured before their deaths.

INSTITUTE INQUIRY

What we have heard of officials and the part they played during the riots is equally painful. Definite cases have been narrated to us by eye-witnesses in which the authorities did not care to take necessary precautions for saving the lives and property of those who fell victims to the fury of the rioters. Information given by respectable men was not heeded. About the conduct of the Kotival and the Sub-inspectors working under him many complaints have been made to us and we consider that Government should at once institute an enquiry into their conduct.

UNDERESTIMATED

In the Afternoon we visited Hindu mohallas which were damaged during the riots. Valuable property has been destroyed there too, and it is alleged that two Hindu women were murdered or burnt to death and thrown in a well. In our opinion the casualties on both sides are greatly in excess of the number generally known. We were also informed that disquiet still prevails in Chamanganj locality and people are apprehensive of more trouble there.—A. P.

MORE HOPEFUL S. AFRICAN SITUATION

—:o:—

Optimistic Andrews

COMPLIMENTS ALL ROUND

CAPE TOWN, April 10.

Rev. C. F. Andrews in an interview with Reuter before sailing for England stated that the prospects of a good settlement of the outstanding difficulties between India and South Africa now appeared bright.

He hoped that questions still pending between the two Governments might be referred to the coming Conference. He paid a warm tributes to the good work done by Sir K. V. Reddi and his excellent staff and the energetic action of South African Indian Congress.

In all recent decisions taken, there had been a close co-operation which had produced favourable results. Mr. Andrews thus found that the general situation was improving and European sentiment had become more friendly.

This was mainly due to Sastri's magnetic personality which had won all hearts. Andrews stated that if the new Conference between the two countries was held in South Africa in October he intended if possible to come early in September and to visit Natal and Transvaal before Conference began.—Reuter.

ORGANISING SEVIKA DAL.

Dr N. S. Hardikar, the Secretary-General of the Hindustani Seva Dal, in his capacity as the ex-officio Secretary of the Women's Committee of the All-India Volunteer Board of the Dal, has in consultation with Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokale, (members of the All-India Volunteer Board) appointed the Provisional Organising Committee of the following lady members to take up the work of organising the Sevika Dal in Bombay for carrying on the work of the Congress.

Mrs. Hansabehen Jivraj Mehta (Chairman), Miss Kisen Vasantrao Dhumatkar (Secretary), Mrs. Avantikabai D. Gokhale, Mrs. Kantabehen Khandwala, Mrs. Urmillabehen B. Mehta, Mrs. Kayanibai A. Sayyad, Srimathi Devikabai Kuvarjee, Mrs. Saraswatibai Bhajekar, Mrs. Brij Kuver Ben Purshottamdas and Mrs. Lilavati Hansoti.

RALLY ON SUNDAY.

The rally of the Balikas' Kumarikas and Sevikas of the Hindustani Seva Dal in Bombay will be held at the Congress House exactly at 4 p.m. on Sunday the 12th, April 1931 when Mrs. Hansa Mehta will take the salute.

All must attend in their respective uniforms. The members of the provisional Organising Committee of the Hindustani Seva Dal, Bombay also will be present at the Rally.

—:o:—

Rugby.—Lord Askwith, Sir Walter Egerton and Count de Salis, members of the Malta Royal Commission left London on Friday in the S.S. "Kaiser-I-Hind" for Malta.—B. O. W.

SECTION 153 A. I. P. C.

—:o:—

Against Hindu-Muslim Ill-Feeling

ALLAHABAD, April 10.

The Allahabad High Court has permitted Hutchinson and Nimbkar two of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case to argue in person their applications for bail at the High Court on the 20th instant.

In view of the fact that the spreading of false rumours is likely to cause ill-feeling between Hindus and Muslims the District Magistrate of Allahabad has issued a warning that the malicious spreading of such rumours is punishable under Section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code.—A. P.

Rugby.—A request, that the preferential duty on Empire tobacco should be fixed at three-fourths of the duty on foreign tobacco, has been made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by by the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire.—B. O. W.

When You feel Yourself dull & Tired
DRINK
A Half Glass of cold water sparkling with a dash of
IAPCOS
FRUITALKO SALINE

Refreshing and Invigorating Indian Health Drink. Promotes the Highest Degree in Physical Fitness.

Iapco's Fruitalko Saline works with Nature. It is a delicious effervescing Indian Health Drink, possessing the beneficial and refreshing qualities of fruit in a concentrated and convenient form. It effectively eliminates the wastes and poison that clog the System. It sets your blood stream fresh and free and makes life a real pleasure.

Keep a bottle in your House in readiness for emergencies.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout India.

Prepared only by:
THE INDO-ASIAN PRODUCTS CO., BOMBAY NO. 2.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

—:o:—

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ANANDJI DAYAL LANE, GHATKOPER, KNOWN AS ANANDJI DAYAL BUNGALOW.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 497 of 1925 (Sunderdas Anandji vs. Dr. Manecklal Murlidhar and others) and pursuant to the High Court's Order dated the 26th June, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 11th instant at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

ALL that piece of land together with the bungalow, messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Anandji Dayal Lane, Ghatkoper, admeasuring about 2761 square yards being a portion of land bearing Survey No. 77, Pot No. 1, and bounded on the East by a public road leading to Ghatkoper Station, on the West by the property of Parmanand Purshotam, on the North by a passage beyond that partly by the property of Velji Sunderji and partly by the property of Ebji Nathoo and on the South by the property of Shamji Chapsi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. Peerozeshaw and Co., Attorneys, for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY (BUNGALOW) AT GHOD BUNDER ROAD, MALAD, NEAR THE STATION AND OPPOSITE SHANKER TEMPLE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand & Devidas, Attorneys for the proving executors of the last Will of the late Mr. Deokaran Mulji, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 12th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Khoti land with the messuage tenement or bungalow standing thereon situate at Ghod Bunder Road, Malad, bearing No. 18, admeasuring about 470 square yards and bounded on the East by Ghod Bunder Road; on the West by a passage leading to Malad village and beyond that by the property of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, on the North by the said passage and beyond that by the property of Doongerdas Nursey and on the South by the property of Hanumanbux Keshrichand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to: Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Executors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Amusements

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL

Fair

AND

AMUSEMENT

Park

Opposite Central Station, Bellasis Road.

New Attractions! New Giant Wheel, New Tobaggan Slide, New Joy Wheel,

Aerial Displays AND HIGH CLASS

DANCING

FAMOUS RUSSIAN DANCERS AND BLACK-BIRDS SPECIAL JAZZ BAND WITH CLEVER SOLO TURNS.

We have specially Engaged the Famous

RAZAK BAND

Of Surat to Entertain our Patrons.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

A BEAR RAID AFTER GENERAL BUYING

Good Undertone

Bombay, Apr. 10.

After a decline of about a cent yesterday the New York Cotton market ruled steady on general buying, short covering and trade buying. Prices opened at a rise of 7 points and a further rise of 12 points was added on good enquiry but as soon the demand was satisfied the market became inactive. Towards the close the Bears raided the market but in view of improved technical situation, it had nothing more than a salutary effect. The market closed at a rise of 6 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices recovered 5 points to 10.20C.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was barely steady and closed at a rise of 1 point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.93 C.

In private cables it is stated that the New York cotton market later reacted partially on profit-taking. This telegram seems to have been created from a furtile brain as hardly there was any room for a profit on the purchases. As a matter of fact on Wednesday the market touched the lowest level and yesterday's improvement of about 15 points, is considered as a profit, we are led to believe that even 15 points are considered to be a fair profit and those powerful cotton-men of New York are satisfied to secure the same. This change on the part of American operators has considerable significance must be considered in its due light.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points in sympathy with easier New York advices. In the afternoon there was Bombay and Alexandria buying as well as continental buying and Trade calling. Later improvement in New York also professional covering took values to the best of the day. The market closed firm at a rise of 10 to 9 points. Middling American cotton prices declined 2 points at 5.60 and sales were 5000 Bales.

East Indian Cotton futures market was firm and prices advanced 11 points. Sakel Egyptian prices gained 19 to 18 points. Alexandria market was quiet and closed unchanged for sakel and declined 30 points for uppers.

MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & CO'S REPORT.

The Easter holidays have given us a short week. The tone has been very poor. Trade reports are no worse but Wall Street has been weak and heavy liquidation has been reported. It is believed Farm Board interests have been sellers of Futures in America. These operations have created nervousness amongst other holders and the result has been a decline probably of greater dimensions than is warranted by the general situation. So long as the Farm Board has a large interest in the market, this interest defeats the object for which it was formed, as otherwise outside individual interests would have been prepared to enter the market at the present low price level and could have taken care of more cotton than the Farm Board hold. With the fear of this latter body entering the market any day either as large buyers or sellers other traders prefer to stand aloof. One happy day the cotton market will heave a sigh of relief when it is informed that the Farm Board has entirely liquidated its cotton position. The Farm Board has undoubtedly aggravated what was already a difficult position for the producer. But for the belief that the Farm Board would stand by him, the American Farmer would have sown a smaller acreage, last year. What he is doing this year is still uncertain, estimates of decrease now varying between 8 per cent. and 15 per cent. Most of the sowing will be completed by the end of this month.

The local market being in a relatively strong statistical position, has displayed quite a good tone but has had to give way in face of the daily declines in America. Over the week our prices are lower by Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per candy.

Owing to the holidays the export demand has been smaller than usual but there are many indications that both the Continent and the Far East are still in need of Indian Cotton. With a sagging market local mills naturally continue to buy from hand to mouth.

PRIVATE CABLES.

—:o:—

New York May Highest 10.34 (11-04 a.m.)

New York May Lowest 10.20 (opening).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from teir Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—New York cables. Wall Street again making bear raid at close.

New York.—Cotton advanced during the morning on decidedly favourable cable. Trade buying. Shorts covering. Declined during the afternoon when early demand satisfied. Do not think advance can be sustained. Cotton goods market inactive and steady. Yarn market irregular and unsettled.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

12.08 p.m.: Liverpool: Further long liquidation absorbed by new buying. Market shows more resistance. Think both Egyptian and American markets would quickly respond any improvement in outlook.

8-36 p.m.: New York: Covering; foreign and trade buying readily absorbing offering. Steady market.

Reuter's Cable: New York Market early was strong on favourable Liverpool cables and covering by shorts, but later reacted partially on profit-taking.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (expected) Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 194-1/2	5.54 4.41
Difference 113 pts.	—Rs. 58
New York May (Close) 10.21 Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 194-1/2	5.11 4.41
Difference 70 pts.	—Rs. 31

Liverpool-New York: (at Liverpool close) May 86, Oct 67 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, April 9.

May	10.21	+06
July	10.46	+08
October	10.78	+06
December	11.02	+09
January	11.12	+09
Middling Spot	10.20	+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 9.

May	10.19	+01
July	10.44	+01
Middling Spot	9.93	—

NEW YORK.

New York, April 9.

New York 10.55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	10.30
July	10.55
October	10.85

New York. Noon Call.

May	1026
July	10.51
October	10.83

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 9.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 13,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil Bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 7,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 9.

	Opening	Closing.	
April		5.54	+09
May	5.45	5.58	+10
June		5.62	+10
July	5.53	5.66	+10
August		5.70	+10
September		5.73	+10
October	5.64	5.77	+10
November		5.80	+10
December		5.84	+10
January	5.75	5.88	+10
February		5.92	+10
March	—	5.96	+10
April		5.99	+10
Middling Spot		5.60	—02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 9.

Estimated Spot Sales 5,000 Bales.

Sales for Export 400 Bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil Bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 9.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.25
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.45
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.65
Oomra, Good	3.65
Oomra, Fully Good	3.85
Oomra, Fine	4.05
Bengal, Good	4.51
Bengal Fully Good	3.66
Bengal Fine	3.81
Scinde, Fully Good	3.66
Scinde, Fine	3.81
Scinde, Superfine	3.96

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

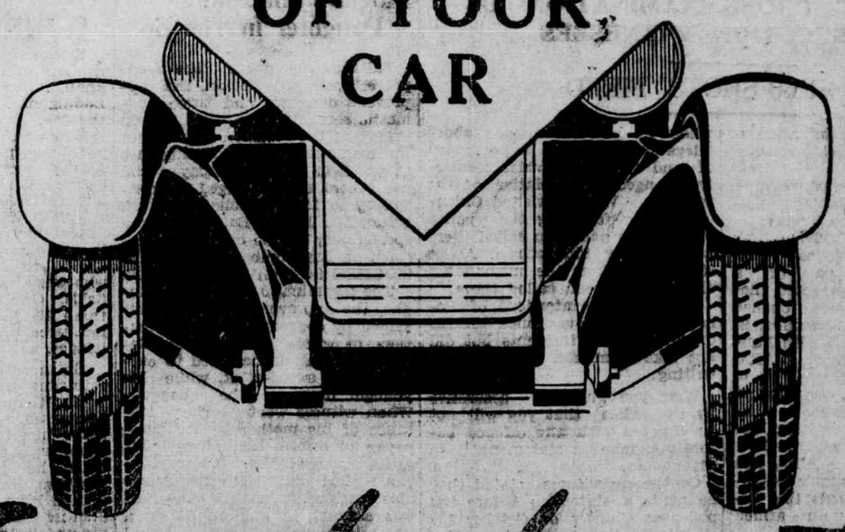
Liverpool, April 9.

May	8.49
July	8.62
September	8.73
October	8.74
November	8.77
January	8.90
March	9.00
Sakellaridid	8.90

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London,	April 9. This week.	
Total Bullion	£147,000,000	
Public Deposits,	£ 9,900,000	
Other Deposits,	£ 93,500,000	
Government Securities.	£ 33,400,000	
Other Securities0	£ 39,500,000	
Notes and Coin,	£ 48,100,000	
Notes in Circulation.	£353,900,000	
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities,	46.56 p.c.	

WHATEVER THE MAKE OF YOUR CAR



Englebert

TYRES and TUBES

WILL GIVE YOU SATISFACTION

TRY THEM AND BE CONVINCED

Your Dealer Sells Them.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, April 10.

Following steadier cables from New York, the local market opened at Rs. 200/- for Broach J-A. delivery. At the opening there was scattered business and prices declined to Rs. 199/12 but later on improved to Rs. 201/12 on active bull support. The market ruled quiet but steady at this level with a limited turnover.

Liverpool opened easy and on increased selling pressure, our market ruled easy and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. 197/12.
Broach J-A. 199/8.
Oomra May 171/8.
Oomra July 173/8
Bengal May 153.
Bengal July 154.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apr. 10.

April	140.70 plus. 1.30
July	131.90 plus. 0.40
October	130.10 plus. 1.20

ROOM RATES.

Bombay, April 10.

Bengal 152 May.
Bengal 154 July.
Broach 195 A/M.
Broach 201 J/A.
Oomra 172 May.
Oomra 174 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, April 10.

	S. Fine	Fine	F. Good	Good
Bengal	167	163	159	155
Punjab	165	161	157	153
Rajputana	166	162	158	154
Broach	204	200	196	192
Punjab Americans	210	206	202	198
Kadi Viramgam	206	202	198	194
Dholeras	200	196	192	183
Kalajin	206	202	198	194
Surat	269	265	261	257
Rajpipla	269	265	261	257
Navasari	289	285	281	277
Oomra	180	176	192	
C. P. 1	194	190	186	
C. P. 2	186	182	178	

READY SALES.

Bombay, April 10.

100 Lavji Meghji Savarkundla 172-1/2
46 Kotak Co. Sailu 186
100 Ralli Jamner 173-1/2
100 Do. Do. 170
100 Patel Cotton Hinganghat 186-1/2
211 Itle India Nimbahera 176-1/4
100 C. Vaghji Broach 200
129 N. Rajaram Arvi 177
100 Toyo Botad 161
47 Shapurji B. Bombay Press Low 103
79 Japan Khandwa 176
100 Simplex Mills Hansi 165
95 Toyo Ujjain 182
102 Finley Mills Upland 216

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Apr. 10.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/11 Highest Rs. 34/12 Closing Rs. 34/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/7 Lowest Rs. 33/3 Closing Rs. 33/3/6.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Apr. 10.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mint Gold Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	3	3
Silver, Ready	43	4	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	38	7	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	43	5	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 10.

	1930-31	1929-30
F. P. Bales		
Exports to date 9-4-31	8416000	7974000
Imports Yesterday 9-4-31	13000	5000
Exports to date 9-4-31	5755000	6021000
Stock at Ports 4-4-31	3707000	1799000
Stock Interior Towns 4-4-31	1313000	1114000
Stock Liverpool 4-4-31	1141000	959000
Visible Supply 4-4-31	7351000	5957000
Quantity in Sight 4-4-31	12200000	12905000
Quantity out of Sight 4-4-31	7938000	10015000

A-M. COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Apr. 10.

	To-day	Total
F. G. M.G. Broach	2,800	13,300

TATA OIL MILL QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN BOMBAY.

Bombay, Apr. 10.

Per ton.

Filter Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 401

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready 18/- per case of 84 lbs

Per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready 83/-

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris, April 9.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending April 8th gives the total note circulation at 79,465,000,000 Francs, an Increase of 1,601,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apr. 10.

Bengal Superfine	160
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal F. G.	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	150
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	178
Nagpur Savner Fine	180
Yeotmal Fine	173
Arvi Fine	173
Amraoti Fine	170
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	170
Mulkapur Fine	165
Khandesh Fine	165
Muthia Fine	160
Muthia F. G.	155
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	180
Sailu F.G.G.S.	170
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	175
Burwah Sanavad Fine	175
Indore-Ujjain Fine	185
Broach Fine	205
Broach F. G.	200

FOREIGN PRODUCE AND MARKETS.

Prospects Of American Wheat Crop.

GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES

Bombay, April 10.

The American Government in their report state that the condition of the Winter Wheat Crop is 64.4 per cent. of normal indicating a yield of 644 million bushels.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

May 4s. 3-1/4d. up 3/4d.
July 4s. 4-5/8d. up 3/4d.
Sept. 4s. 6-3/4d. up 7/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

May Dol. 83 unchanged.
July Dol. 61-1/2 up 1/8.
Sept. Dol. 60 up 1/8.

LONDON LINSEED.

April/May £8-15-0 up 2 sh. 6d. Market steadier.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

May 10.40 up 6.
June 10.58 up 7.
Market Steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

May/Aug. 17 sh. 4-1/2d. up 3d.
Sept./Dec. 18sh. 2-1/4d. up 5-1/4d.
Market Steady.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

July 140 down 1.
Sept. 147 down 1.
Dec. 156 down 1.
Market Steady.

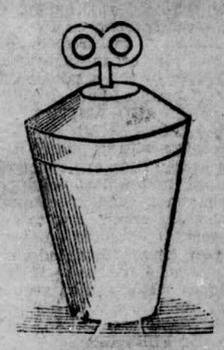
WHEAT CABLE: (CHICAGO)

"Prices advanced on unfavourable weather and higher cash markets, but later declined on selling by cash houses. Closed steady."

WHEAT CABLE: (LIVERPOOL)

"Improved demand actual Liverpool steady, see possibility of slight advance."

WATER-COOLER



It renders icy cold water within three minutes. It is very useful for places where ice is not available. Price Rs. 5 Packing and postage Annas 14 only extra.

K. P. SHARMA & CO.

51, Upper Chitpore Road, CALCUTTA.

Calico Jubilee Mills' Cloth

PRICES REDUCED

Rashtriya Swadeshi Bhandar

Kalbadevi, Zaveri Bazar, Sandhurst Road, Sharebazar, Mandvi Dadar, Bombay.

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SENGOVAN

MADE IN GERMANY

NEW LIFE FOR MEN!
IMMEDIATE RESULTS!!!

SENGOVAN gives marvellous results and almost immediate results in all cases of Sterility, Sexual Exhaustion, and Impotency. Again SENGOVAN is a most valuable nerve tonic.
IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO CARRY THROUGH A TREATMENT FOR WEEKS OR MONTHS, BUT
SENGOVAN GIVES ALMOST IMMEDIATE RESULTS.
SENGOVAN RESTORES BUOYANCY OF YOUTH.
At the same time SENGOVAN is free from Poison.
SENGOVAN may be used without any fear of unpleasant consequences or enslavement to habit.

Price Rs. 3/8 per Bottle

WANTED: SOLE AGENTS for BOMBAY PRESIDENCY on Liberal Commission

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DILRANJAN BALM DISTRIBUTORS. LTD.

McLEAN STREET: MADRAS.

FREE TREATMENT FOR

LEPROSY

UNDER SPECIAL DIET.
All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.

50,000 Free

Sample packets for LEUCODERMA.
It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission to:—

J. RAM,
C/o PANDIT KRIPARAM,
6, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
District HOWRAH.

RATIONAL ASTHMA-CURE

Mrs. HUMABAI NAIK, Nurse 22-12-30—I suffered from Asthma for 12 years. Tried many remedies to no avail. Dr. Kusumgar's special Treatment (and Breathe-Well Methods) completely cured me in 3 weeks.

Dr. KUSUMGAR (Homoeopath),
231, Kalbadevi Road, Narnarayen Temple, Bombay.

Second hand SEWING MACHINES of all makes

Purchased, SOLD, exchanged repaired and new spare parts sold

PEI NEKAR & Co.,
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Wickless Stoves

Give Blue Flames
Senta Typewriters & Sewing Machines
Sole Agents:—
S. NAVALKAR & SONS.,
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BEE JBUND

1 pill, taken 2 hours before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for three days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If 2 bottles are taken continuously sure to remove IMPOTENCY.
1 bottle of 20 pills, Rupees TWO.
Hon. Col. D. Dawes Pelley, Bart., B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal "Eclectic Medical College, MADRAS. Writes:—"BEEJ BUND" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all sorts of impotency.
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM,
3, BYRAGIMATAM ST., MADRAS.

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Your Life
Blessed with Health, Wealth and Prosperity go through
KAM SHASTRA
Sent GRATIS and Post FREE
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

AUSTRO-GERMAN "ANSCHLUSS" MOVEMENT

DOES IT MAKE FOR PEACE OR WAR?

(BY 'KISAN.')

There is nothing surprising about Aristide Briand's opposition to the Austro-German union since that French Foreign Minister declared, not very long ago, in the Chamber of Deputies that "France would consider Austro-German union, not sanctioned by the League Council, tantamount to a declaration of war on herself," and this declaration represents not only the view of France alone but of the Allies, generally, headed by Italy and Czechoslovakia.

ALLIES' POLICY.

To understand the full significance of the union, we must remember that the question was first considered by Bismark who was not prepared to take the risk of including the Catholic Austria within the German empire as it might have weakened the supreme position of Prussia in his view. The Great War since then changed all the old condition and the union, now become almost inevitable in the best interests of both the countries, would have been formed but for the Allies' definite policy to prevent it at all costs. The post-War Austria, which became a republic after getting rid of the Hapsburg monarchy at the end of the War was quite prepared for the union that might have been formed if the Treaty of Versailles did not lay down that:

"Germany acknowledges and will respect the independence of Austria within the frontiers which may be fixed in a treaty between that state and the principal allied and associated powers; she agrees that this independence shall be inalienable otherwise than with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations."

Similar restrictions were imposed on Austria under the terms of the Treaty of St. Germains. These terms naturally involve breach of the principle of self-determination, enunciated by the Allies themselves and carried out into practice whenever it suited their policy and interests. In the case of Austria, moreover, such a union was rendered the only alternative to financial collapse and ruin: and the situation became so desperate by 1922 that the Austrian Chancellor, Mgr. Seipel, had to make a move for 'entente' towards Czechoslovakia, Germany and Italy. The Allies again came in the way of any such union and the League formulated its scheme of financial reconstruction in Austria which succeeded in averting the crisis for a time.

CASE FOR UNION.

The fact of the exception made against Austria in regard to the application of the principle of self-determination remains as glaring as ever and it would be interesting to recall the words of that high-priest of French pacifism, M. Briand, which bear all the force of a threat to a probable Austro-German union on the basis of popular referendum:

"You often hear the formula of the right of minorities. If in a given State nine-tenths of the population want to commit political suicide by wiping their country off the map, and if there remained only one-tenth who are so strongly attached to their country as to be opposed to its disappearance. I say that this minority has the right to have its desire of existing as a nation complied with. It would be an inadmissible not to impose upon it brutally, by the will of the majority, the disappearance of its country.

That this benevolence springs from the French fear of Austro-Germany as a menace to her peace is only too apparent. M. Briand's conscience was not troubled when Austria was allowed to be dismembered and her subject national groups separated on the basis of race and culture. What is then to prevent the union of the two republics, esppecially when they discover common affinities and advantages that, whether or not they made for any 'menace' for France or any of the other Allies, furnish economic solidity and support to each other? The well-known "Anschluss" movement, it is worthy of note, was originally started in Austria and its argument is mainly of economic and cultural future of Austro-German. The view, indeed, has been expressed both in Germany and France that the union, instead of making a menace of Germany, would even render that menace an impossibility; that, the new Reich would be sufficiently weighted against the eventuality of the Prussian element guiding its course in a policy of retaliation," an expectation that is supported by the hisory of the Republican Austria since 1918.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLIES COME TO STAY

Whetting Egypt's Appetite For News.

A Special Correspondent writes in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial":—

Egyptian has a great diversity of newspapers, published in many tongues, for Egypt—and this is particularly true of the cities—is a very cosmopolitan country. The papers which have the biggest circulations and enjoy the widest appeal are naturally the leading organs of the Arabic press, for Arabic is still the language with which the great majority of Egyptians feel themselves most at home.

The numerous newspapers, and journals published in Arabic may be divided into two district classes—the newspapers, properly so called, which do not depend on subsidies from political groups or parties and are not affected by the vicissitudes of Egyptian political life, and organs that are produced in the semblance of a newspaper but which attempt to give little or nothing in the way of news, being mainly devoted to political propaganda. A paper of the latter type relies chiefly on subsidies, its tenure of life is uncertain, and its circulation liable to violent fluctuations; it may be compared not unfairly with the political pamphlets that were published in olden days in this country

THE FIRST EGYPTIAN PAPER.

There are two outstanding Arabic newspapers, and they are known and read throughout the Arabic-speaking world. "Al-Ahram" ("The Pyramids") was founded in 1875 as the first Arabic daily paper in Egypt, and it has maintained its position as the leading Egyptian morning newspaper. Its news service, both local and foreign, is unrivalled, and it is the only paper in Egypt that has ts own resident correspondents in all the chief cities of Europe and the Near and Middle East, from whom it receives daily services of special cables.

The second leading Egyptian newspaper is "Al Mokattam," an evening paper founded in 1889 and enjoying a merited reputation for accurate and reliable information. "Al Mokattam" has its own correspondent in London, from whom it receives a daily cable service, and it gives some prominence to general foreign as well as to local news. Both "Al Ahram" and "Al Mokattam" are independent newspapers, controlled by no political party.

EUROPEAN NEWSPAPERS.

Next in importance to the Arabic press undoubtedly comes the French press in Egypt, for French remains the European language that is most commonly spoken by Egyptians, and it is also the second language of the extensive non-French foreign colonies, particularly the Italians, Greeks, and Syrians. "La Bourse Egyptienne," published every afternoon in separate simultaneous editions in Cairo and Alexandria, has the largest circulation of any European newspaper in Egypt, and gives a very full service of local, foreign, sporting, financial, and commercial, news with frequent special articles on political or general subjects. It also makes a feature of "Al Ahram's" special cable service, having the sole right to publish this in French.

The British community in Egypt is served by three organs—two daily and one weekly—of well-established reputation. The "Egyptian Gazette," printed daily in Alexandria and with its head offices in that city, is now in its fifty-second year, and has many readers in Egyptian Government quarters, as well as among the non-British foreign communities, in addition to its steady circulation in the British colony. Its younger rival the "Egyptian Mail," is published in Cairo; after early vicissitudes it has now survived some twenty years of life and is in a flourishing condition, presenting a full service of news in bright and attractive fashion and selling at half a piastre, as against the piastre charged for the "Gazette."

The "Sphinx" is an illustrated weekly, mainly social but also touching on politics and local financial matters; it is a well-edited paper with a high-class circulation, and is still taken by many Anglo-Egyptians who have left the country and find it a convenient means of keeping in touch with news of their old friends in Egypt. Originally founded as a winter-season organ, the "Sphinx" a few years ago was encouraged to appear regularly all the year round, and the experiment met with such immediate success that it has become the rule.

Other European dailies in Egypt that deserve mention are "Il Giornale d'Oriente," with editions in both Cairo and Alexandria, which circulates chiefly among the important Italian colony, and the Greek papers "Phos" and "Kairon," published in the capital, and "Tachydromos" and "Ephimeris," published in Alexandria.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLIES.

A new feature of the Egyptian Press is the great and increasing popularity of non-political illustrated Arabic weeklies, of which the most flourishing are now "Al Dunia," "Al Musawar," and "Al Lataif." There is also a weekly illustrated French review, "Le Magazine Egyptien," which enjoys much favour, and the illustrated humorous Arabic weekly "Al Kashkul" has a good circulation. In a country where the standard of literacy though improving, is not yet very high it is evident that the picture-paper is likely to be appreciated, and it was at first thought that these new picture-papers would prove a menace to the prosperity of the Arabic dailies. It is interesting to find that this fear has not been justified. Experience has shown that in a home where the habit of taking an illustrated weekly has been formed it is only a very short time before a daily paper is also taken. "Appetite comes with eating," and once the literate or even semi-literate Egyptian starts to buy a paper with pictures he begins to be attracted also by the news and is smitten with a hunger to have it daily.

A few words on newspaper circulations in Egypt may be of value to the manufacturer who is interested in advertising his goods in that country. Last year was notable for the introduction for the first time of the net sales certificate in Egypt, and though the example of the one publisher concerned has not yet been generally followed, it may be due to his initiative that others are now much readier to disclose their actual sales to advertisers. In this connection, however, it is well to bear in mind that net sales figures are not in Egypt, a safe index of the number of a paper's readers; they are merely an indication, because it must be remembered that out of, say, every ten copies sold five or six will possibly be read by or read to thirty or forty "readers" each. It is still the custom for the literate effendi or sheikh to read the newspaper in the evenings to a wide circle of intelligent but illiterate villagers.

NAGPUR NEWS

Mr. V. G. Mehendale To Edit "Maharashtra"

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 7.

The C. P. and Berar Lawyers' Conference which was to be held on the 25th inst. at Nagpur, has been postponed to a date to be fixed later. This decision was arrived at to-day at a joint meeting of the District and High Court Bar Associations.

The workers of the Spinning Department of the Jubbulpore Gokuldas Mills struck work on Monday last. The cause of the trouble appears to be the summary dismissal of an operative for his alleged insolent behaviour towards his superior. A compromise has now been arrived at after the Mills had remained closed for 2 days.

There is also a partial strike of the press employees working in the "Lokmar" press of Jubbulpore, owing to the alleged assault on a worker by the Manager. No settlement is expected until after the return of Seth Govindas from Karachi.

Mr. Y. G. Mehendale has declared himself as Editor of "Maharastra" vice Mr. G. A. Ogle, sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date April 8:—

S S "Trautenfels" (Line: Hansa; Agents: Messrs. Lionel Edwards Limited) arrived in Port Okha on the 5th instant with 950 tons of cargo and left Port Okha on the 7th instant for Bediport with same bottom cargo.—A. P.

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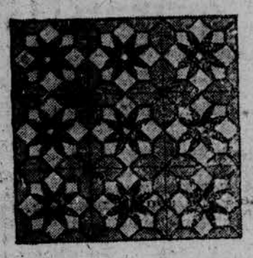

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Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
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THE MESSAGE OF THE EAST.

NON-VIOLENT NON-CO-OPERATION.

(BY BHAILAL N. DESAI.

The world is a votary of physical force. It believes that 'Might is right'. That is to say that might is a prerogative and that it is always correct. All the Governments are based upon might and tney are supposed to be always correct and infallible.

The philosopny and all the religions of the world preach that 'Right is Might', that Heaven helps the righteous and that the Almighty helps the poor and down-trodden.

Nevertheless the world continues to hug to the misconceptions that 'might is right' and that prudence is powerless before power. It goes on believing that physical force is the only sanction to uphold or destroy governments in power.

God created men. He used his image for the pattern. "Thou shalt not kill" is the burthen of the song of all the religions. To relieve mankind from all the ills and misery is the greatest act of charity and religiousness. Such acts bring the man nearer to his Maker.

Nevertheless the world sanctions killing of men in times of war and rebellion. It sanctions such killing by way of punishment for murder, heresy, witchcraft and treason. It feels no remorse or compunction when God's images are destroyed under such circumstances.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

Sovereignty of a country belongs to the people inhabiting in that country. Its Government is nothing but an agency to watch, guard and improve the lot of the governed. The people are entitled to change the agency whenever they so desire.

The position of the Governments is no better than that of the watchmen of our fields, or that of our servants. We can change them if they are dishonest, negligent, incapable, disobedient, or insolent. No Government can exist without the will or sufferance of the subjects.

Inspite of these home truths, the dangerous doctrine of Divine Right of Kings captured the royalty and its followers. The masses had to put in a supreme and tremendous sacrifice to cure the kings of their royal misconception. The democracies sprang up and the kings became in several cases limited monarchs.

For a time the Governments became benevolent to the masses, but plutocrats captured the system of Government and the latter began to function according to the wishes of their captors. Vested interest began to rule. The interest of the masses was subordinated to that of the classes.

The masses exist, as it were for exploitation by the classes. Machinery holds the mind of the world. Trusts fix the commodity prices and regulate the influx of commodities into the markets, so as to get the largest possible profits. The masses have to pay exorbitant prices.

Inspite of toiling incessantly the masses find it impossible to get square meals. The scene becomes more tragic. Machines supplant men. It becomes difficult to get employment. Unemployment becomes a permanent and staggering problem. It is a menace to the peace of the world.

If the problem of unemployment is not speedily and satisfactorily solved, the unemployed will get into a temper. They have to be fed. The richest state will be bankrupt, if the unemployed are to be fed without utilising them for increasing national wealth and productivity.

The picture and outlook are black. A cataclysm worse than the great European War threatens the world. Few men of vested interests feel the coming thereof. The average man seldom thinks of problems of the future or about problems affecting the nations and the world.

The man of average common sense when he thinks, always thinks rightly. But when he acts, he acts wrongly. Thoughts are guided by conscience. Acts are guided by all the mundane considerations of greed, grant, self-preservation, prestige, power and posterity.

The rich who exploit the poor seldom pause to consider the lot of the poor. Those who travel in Rolls Royce never see the wriggling of the worms crushed by the car. Those who live in big cities do not know the lot of the village folks. They do not know the life in slums.

The rich can be counted on finger's tips. The people who are dependent upon wages are in majority everywhere. Have the rich used their riches to ameliorate the condition of such persons? Have the states done their duty towards them? Much of the revenues come from them.

The difference between the lives of the rich and the poor is, unfortunately, too obvious. The poor have begun to envy the rich. They think that the rich roll in wealth by exploiting them. A century ago this envy did not exist. The lives of the poor and the rich were more or less similar.

Do the poor not love their children? Do they not like to educate them? Do they not like to be clean? Do they not like to live a better life? Can they not relish a good meal? They can. But they are too poor to afford all these things. What is luxury to them is a necessity to the rich. The widening gulf between the rich and the poor, the unemployment, the costly system of justice and administration, the distrust of nations *inter se*, the growing armaments and the inability of the Governments to look after the poor are the main causes which accelerate the cataclysm.

WORLD PROBLEMS.

The above mentioned are the world problems. India has a few more problems of her own. She is under an alien rule. Her interest is not supreme but is subordinated. She is heavily taxed. Her masses are illiterate. And they are not vocal.

In 1751 during the seige of Arcot Indian soldiers offered to live upon rice water. They gave away the rice to the British soldiers. Since then is it not the case that rice goes to the Britishers and the Indians have to remain content with rice-water in all their national needs and demands?

India connot afford to wait till the cataclysm comes. She has to stand up on her own legs before it comes. If she does not, she will have to put up with a change of masters, in that contingency her lot may be still worse for several years to come.

It is the East that has given messages to the world. Rama, Krishna, Confuscious, Zoraster, Moses, Jesus, Buddha and Mahomed the prophet were men of the East. They have given their messages to the world. Still the world is not free from misery. Their teachings have been misunderstood.

Mahatma Gandhi, the sage of Sabarmati, is now giving a new message to the world. It is a new hope to all the subjects and the governed. He is putting his preachings into practice in India on a mass scale—a scale which passes the comprehension of an average man. His success is obvious.

Non-cooperation is the most effective weapon to correct erring relations and friends. As such it has been always used by every man and woman. Its potency as a weapon of correction is well known. He is using the weapon to correct the British Government so as to force it to see and accede to the Indian National demands. He has succeeded beyond a shadow of doubt.

The sage made the weapon more efficacious and potent by coupling it with non-violence, which is to be practised as a creed and not as a policy, irrespective of the exasperation or provocation from the opposite party. He tabooed violence even in self-defence.

Those who are called upon to combat against it are bewildered. He assures his opponents of complete safety of their person. He and his followers willingly, ungrudgingly, and unflinchingly bear all the hardships which the opponents give to them.

WEAPONS OF THE MORALLY BRAVE.

India's struggle has not been war but is a sacrifice of the purest type. It does not aim at destruction of the Government, but aims at correction and rectification of past mistakes of omission and commission. Thereby India invokes the Almighty to her rescue. Thereby she hopes to convert all who are holy, pious and divine as also those who have not sold themselves to Satan.

Like poetry, it has arrested the attention of the world. Those who have the misfortune to combat it, do not feel happy or comfortable. They do not get the credit. They get the discredit. Without firing a single shot or shell, the struggle has caused the acute loss to the Government.

The world thought that the only hope for the down-trodden was open revolt. It may or may not be successful. If it is unsuccessful the grip of the ruler becomes tighter. Ring-leaders pay the supreme penalty and the rest get so much frightened that they cannot raise their heads for several years.

In non-violent non-co-operation there is very little to lose. It is a weapon of the morally brave and courageous. It avoids the carnage in human lives. It oppresses the opponent more than it oppresses the sufferer. His conscience begins to smite him and the greatest victor becomes vanquished.

This is the new message of the East. If it is correctly understood and practised, the impending cataclysm will disappear and a new brotherhood will be established dissolving the barriers and distrust between the governments and the governed, and the same between the nations of the world.

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PICKETING IN SECUNDERABAD.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The last few days have seen a tremendous lull in Secunderabad as a result of the stoppage of picketing activities. The promulgation of section 144 has resulted in putting a temporary stop to these activities.

But there is at least one courageous soul, a lady who pickets each toddy shop by turn. As a result of the Magistrate's orders, she is accompanied by a guard of honour consisting of nearly ten police constables in uniform and some heads in plain clothes.

The Magistrate's order says that if, as a result of picketing or other activities, a crowd collects and obstruction to lawful traffic results, the people are likely to be arrested.

Persons who have seen the picketing in Secunderabad all these days can see that any amount of picketing could not have resulted in collecting as big a crowd as the presence of the police on the spot with lathis of Regulation length.

Further the behaviour of the police on the spot is hardly exemplary. Slaps, poking in the ribs and abuses are not seldom given to poor innocent people that come there, just because the police are there.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. R. CHAR.

BOYCOTT AND THE PLEDGE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the clause in the Gandhi-Irwin agreement lifting the boycott of British goods as a political weapon, and its subsequent ratification by the Karachi Congress, I shall be very much obliged if Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee have any solution to offer for the following difficulty experienced by all those who genuinely desire to act up to the letter of the "Truce":—

Hundreds of lakhs of people have taken a pledge during the past year, at the instance of the Congress to the effect that nothing British will be purchased by them unless and until Swaraj has been won. In the face of this pledge, therefore, it is no use the leaders issuing appeals to lift the boycott, nor you, dear editor, splashing in big letters, those appeals on the front page of your valuable paper.

The pledge taken by us does not say that nothing British is to be purchased unless permitted by the Congress but as mentioned before, states in most clear and unmistakable terms "until Swaraj has been won".

In the present struggle, based on Truth, it is the duty of the leaders—failing to offer any solution—to see that the appeals to lift boycott are always subject to the above pledge, lest they become instrumental in making us unconsciously break a vow as sacred to us, as Mahatmaji's not to return to the Ashram' is to him and the nation.—Yours, etc.,

"KARIMAN".

Bandra, April 3.

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Reduces excess oiliness Improves the skin texture Removes blackheads and Pimples and keep the skin soft, smooth, clear.
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I have used "RADIUM SNOW" and I am now in a position to state that the quality of the production is very high indeed. I can even say without any hesitation that it is a very good substitute for foreign production and it is superior to several Indian productions that I have come across. "RADIUM SNOW" can be safely recommended to the most fashionable and fastidious among us and I am sure that after using it even they will not have any inclination to go back to the foreign production.
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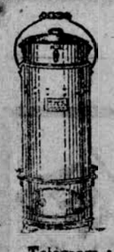
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WORDS OF WISDOM

—:o:—

(By Chandan T. Mirchandani.)

The sublime and the ridiculous are so often so nearly related that it is difficult to class them separately. One step above the sublime makes the ridiculous, and one step above the ridiculous makes the sublime again.

—T. PAINE.

* * * * *

There are two things, each of which he will seldom fail to discover who seeks for it in earnest; the knowledge of what he ought to do, and a plausible pretext for doing what he likes.

—ARCHBP. WHATELY.

* * * * *

An immense quantity of modern confession of sin, even when honest, is merely a sickly egotism: which gloats over its own evil, rather than lose the centralisation of its interest in itself.

—RUSKIN.

* * * * *

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

—SWIFT.

* * * * *

A foolish consistency is the hobgob ih of little minds adored by little statesmen and Philosophers and divines.

—EMERSON.

* * * * *

A contended mind is the greatest blessing a man can enjoy in this world; and if in the present life his happiness arises from the subduing of his desires, it will arise in the next from the gratification of them.

—ADDISON.

* * * * *

Take therefore no thought for the morrow; for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

—S. MATHEW

* * * * *

In science you must not talk before you know.
In art you must not talk before you do.
In Literature you must not talk before you think.

—RUSKIN.

* * * * *

It is always a silly thing to give advice, but to give good advice is absolutely fatal.

—OSCAR WILD.

* * * * *

If you would be known, and not know, vegetate in a village; if you would know, and not be known, live in a city.

—C. C. COLTON.

* * * * *

Faith and creed do not look alike, but they mean exactly the same thing. Creed happens to be the Latin for faith.

G. K. CHESTERTON.

* * * * *

Criticism is a study by which men grow important and formidable at a very small expense. He whom nature has made weak, and idleness kept ignorant, may yet support his vanity by the name of a criticise:

—JOHNSON.

* * * * *

The opinion of the great body of the reading public is very materially influenced even by the unsupported assertions of those who assume a right to criticsm.

—MACHAULAY.

Careful in scruting are they, and conscientious of judgement—establishing, with due weight, unimportant reputations—discovering the picture by the stain on the back....speculating, in much writing, upon the great worth of bad work.

J. MEN. WHISTLER.

Affection and aversion for the objects of sense abide in the senses; let none come under the dominion of these two, they are his adviseries.

—BHAGWAD-GITA.

The worldly Hope men set their Hearts upon
Turns Ashes—or it prospers; and anon.
Like Snow upon the Desert's dusty Face,
Lighting a little Hour or two—is gone.

—OMAR KAYYAM.

As a flame is enveloped by smoke, as a mirror by dust, an emryo is wrapped by the womb, so this is enveloped by it.

Enveloped is wisdom by this constant enemy, of the wise in the form of desire, which is insatiable as a flame.

—BHAGWAD-GITA.

Look to the Rose that blows about us—'Lo,
'Laughing', she says, 'into the World I blow:'
'At once the silken Tassel of my Purse
'Tear, and its Treasure on the Gardon throw.

—OMAR KHAYYAM.

EARL OF ARUNDEL'S SKELETON EXHUMED

—:o:—

He Died 336 Years Ago!

The skeleton of the First Earl of Arundel, who died 336 years ago (in 1595), has been secretly exhumed at the Fitzalan Chapel, Arundel Castle, and examined by surgeons and others.

It was a solemn ceremony, and was carried out in the presence of the Duke of Norfolk, Dr. Amigo, Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, several secular priests two surgeons, and some servants at the Castle.

The exhumation was performed under a Home Office Order granted at tht request of certain prominent Roman Catholics.

NOT BEHEADED.

Those concerned, including the surgeons, were under an oath to exercise the greatest care in the identification of the remains as those of the First Earl and in establishing points of history.

The full facts of the examination will be placed before the Pope, who expressed a desire that certain details with which he was acquainted last December should be verined before the Earl is beatified.

Among questions which it was desired to settle were whether the Earl was beheaded or died a natual death, and whether the skull was in the coffin.

A complete skeleton was found in the coffin, and there were no signs of the Earl having been executed. It was known that the died in the Tower of London before the date actually fixed for the execution, and the exhumation proves that he was not beheaded.

BONES PIECED TOGETHER.

The bones were carefully pieced together, and identification was definitely established through the original brass plate and parchment documents inside the coffin.

Further proof was added by old records in the possession of the Duke of Norfolk and by facts obtained from the Tower of London.

After the examination the skeleton was reinterred and the vaults were closed up.

NAGPUR NOTES.

Election Petition Dismissed.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR CITY, April 6.

The election petition filed by Kunja Umrao Chamar against the Hon. Mr. Jaiswal, Excise Minister in the Court of the District and Sessions Judge, Hoshangabad, has been dismissed on the 2nd instant as the applicant failed to furnish the required security of Rs. 3,000.

PLEADERS OF SOHAGPUR IN TROUBLE.

Messrs. Premshanker and Shivadayal Tiwari both pleaders of Sohagpur are being challaned by certain clients under Section 13 of the Legal Practitioners' Act and the cases will come up for hearing before the Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur on the 10th instant.

MR. OGALE CONGRATULATED.

At a meeting of prominent Journalists held yesterday morning Mr. Ogale was congratulated on his conviction. A public meeting was also held yesterday evening in the Town Hall where his services were eulogised.

WORKING OF GRAMA-PANCHAYATS.

Excellent Progress In Mysore State.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 6.

Rapaswi Dr. Babasahib Paranjape delivered a speech on Sunday last, under the auspices of the Gramani Association with Mr. J. M. Kayande in the chair. He dealt with the poor and inadequate resources of collecting information about the working of Gramapanchayats, and stated that in the absence of elaborate information, persons interested in this work were put to great disadvantage, and were likely to draw wrong inferences.

He then narrated the steps taken by the Mysore State in the establishment and efficient working of Panchayats in 8 Districts of Mysore. The Dewan of the State who was interested in the work had evolved a scheme whereby Panchayats were compulsorily established at every village in the State. As a result of the Legislative measures passed the Mysore State Assembly 9,000 Panchayats were installed during the last four years. The first two years were devoted to the establishment and efficient working and the next two years marked a rapid development in their administrative sphere. The bodies so formed had been supplied adequate funds by the State and in 1930 alone, 7½ lakhs of Rs. had been spent by them. They had still 20 lakhs of rupees, as Reserve Fund and they had been empowered impose taxes for the efficient administration. The State has also given active help to the local bodies in the collection of taxes; and the improvement was so rapid that British India was far behind Mysore in this matoter. The scope of work of the Panchayats was sanitation, road improvement, watering arrangements schools, cattle-pounds, bazars etc., but they had not been invested with Judiciary powers. In conclusion Dr. Paranjape said that the lead given by Mysore was a very bold one and deserved to be copied by all provincial Governments without loss of time.

GUJRAT VIDYAPITH.

Appeal For Funds.

Messrs. Vallabhbhai J. Patel and D. B. Kalelkar (Principal) have issued the following public appeal from the Gujarat Vidyapith Offices, Ahmedabad:—

The Gujarat Vidyapith has decided since last year to appeal to the public every year for a sum just sufficient for the expenses of the year instead of collecting, as before, a lump sum occasionally. This saves the Vidyapith workers the necessity of personally waiting upon donors, and it also gives an occasion to the Vidyapith to appear before the public with an account of the work done in the past and hopes entertained for the future. Last year we could get by this method nearly all the amount that was needed.

Soon after the last Convocation, the Vidyapith plunged headlong with all its resources into the national struggle for Swaraj. Today professors and students of the Vidyapith are to be found working in various parts of Gujarat. The Vidyapith has also sent some of its workers to Sind and Maharashtra at the instance of Gandhiji.

The Vidyapith has kept its work in the villages going even after the suspension of the hostilities. It has, besides, opened new classes known as Swaraj Vidyalaya to train youths of 16 and upwards for national service. It is proposed to extend the activities of the Vidyapith to different parts of the Province by opening educational centres of a permanent nature. The Vidyapith has every right to expect the necessary funds from the people of Gujarat. But the last year has been one of hardships and privations for all people. The Vidyapith deems it an honour and a privilege to share these hardships; and they have reduced their needs to an irreducible minium. But with the advent of peace normal activities will have to be resumed. We need about Rs. 40,000 to meet the expenses of the year. We make this appeal to the public with full confidence that Gujaratis residing in Gujarat and elsewhere will appreciate this procedure of collecting funds and send in their contributions as early as they can to the Mahamatra, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.

LIFE AND MATTER.

New Theory Of Interaction.

Sir Oliver Lodge elaborated a new suggestion on the "interaction of life and matter" speaking at the Imperial College Literary and Debating Society, London, the other day.

"There has recently been discovered or suspected," he said, "a physical agent which exerts guidance without imparting energy that might serve as an instrument for life and mind and is more at home in space than in association with material objects such as the bodies of animals and men."

Sir Oliver explained that the properties of a vacuum certainly made no direct appeal to the sense organs and must be entirely a subject of inference.

"There is some doubt as to whether the ether ought to be called a substance," he said. "It differs from every substance so far known; yet it is very fundamental and therefore substantial.

"No one now supposes that ether is a rarefied form of matter or that its, properties can be explained in terms of mechanism or material behavior. It is evidently something more fundamental than matter, something of whose properties we have very little knowledge.

"It was found that in electricity, in magnetism and in light a really effective medium, whatever it was, existed in space and time and that the movement of particles of matter were only the index to the demonstration of a phenomenon which could be observed, and it is found that perceptible motions of matter were consequent upon a real phenomenon which is operative in that which appealed to our senses as empty space.

"The moral of it all is that when we seek the real causes of things, which is objective science, we must concentrate on that which cannot be directly observed but which can only be inferred by the action of the mind."
—"Chicago Daily Tribune".

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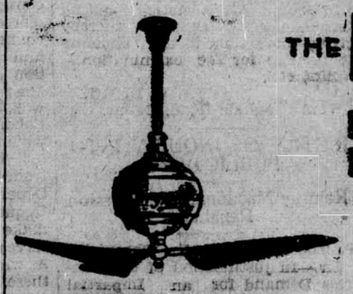

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What The People Say

FOUNDER OF CHRISTA SEVA SANGHA, POONA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In this Sunday's number of the Chronicle you refer to me by an oversight as the "Founder" of the Christia Seva Sangha. It is hardly necessary to correct a mistake so obvious, the founder of course being Father Winslow, my revered Guru, to whom I owe whatever I have of enthusiasm for the culture of India or passion for her freedom.—Yours, etc.,

March, 30. VERRIER ELWIN.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO MAHATMAJI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In one of your recent issues it was reported that Mahatma Gandhi will be given a Civic Address by the Corporation probably in the C. J. Hall.

Of late you must have noticed that even the Azad Maidan, the biggest Maidan of Bombay, was not sufficient for the meeting addressed by Gandhiji. It will be very unwise on the part of the Corporation if they choose a place like the C. J. Hall with a limited accommodation. People turn out in thousands to see Gandhiji; and if they do so at the C. J. Hall or any such Public Hall, I fear it will be very difficult to avoid accidents by suffocation which could not be even prevented in public places like the Esplanade Maidan or even the Sabarmati Sands of Ahmedabad.

I therefore request the Corporation to select a place like the Esplanade Maidan with a high dais and arrangements such as made by the B.P.C.C. at the last Gandhi meeting which were highly appreciated by the public.—Yours, etc.,

P. A. KOTHARE.

ADVOCATES' EXAMINATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now rumoured that the Bar Council has regrouped the subjects and has added some more subject for the Advocate's (A. S.) Examination and that the new changes have been made applicable for the examination to be held in August next. If this is a fact, I think the Bar Council should, give notification of the new changes in the Government Gazatte and the local newspapers, at an early date in the interest of the students. According to the rules the Bar Council can effect any change in the curriculum or the examination after giving three months notice and even in the present case the Bar Council is at liberty to make the new changes applicable even if it gives notice in May. But I think taking into consideration the changes, which it is rumoured the Bar Council has effected in the curriculum of the examination, it should not strictly adhere to the rule of giving three months' notice in the present case and should give a notice during this month if possible, thereby giving more time to the students to prepare for the examination.—Yours, etc.,

A. V. DIGHE.

71 A. Gokhale Road, Dadar.

JUSTICE OF INQUIRY INTO PUBLIC DEBT.

Ramsay Macdonald's Admission Recalled.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In justification of the Congress Demand for an Impartial Enquiry into the Public Debt of India, I beg to place before the readers of your most influential daily, a most important admission made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald some years ago regarding the unfair treatment of India by Britain in respect of military expenditure. He wrote:—"Undoubtedly India has not been dealt with fairly in this respect (Military Expenditure). It has had to bear the expense of operations that have been mainly Imperial.... A large part of the army in India, certainly one half, is an Imperial Army, which we require for other than purely Indian purposes, and its cost, therefore, should be met from Imperial, and not from Indian funds. When we station troops in other parts of the Empire, we do not charge them upon the Colonies; but in India we have the influence of the dead hand. India is treated as an independent State which, however, we rule, and whose military policy we control, while it "borrows' from us a certain number of troops for which it pays. The arrangement is most unsatisfactory..... A self-governing India would no doubt insist upon bearing some definite share in defence but, like the Dominions, it would settle how much it ought to bear; it would adjust the cost to its means; and it would decide in what form it was to make its contribution—perhaps an Indian recruited army. In any event, the present plan, by which India pays for the Imperial army stationed there, without in any way determining policy is as bad as it can be. If the existing system of military defence is to last, the whole cost of the British army stationed in India should be borne by the Imperial Exchequer."—Yours, etc.,

B. M. D.

RETRENCHMENT IN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Legislative Assembly has been fighting and crying hoarse over the question of retrenching military expenditure. May I suggest a few items for their serious consideration where the axe could be laid.

1. The establishment of a large body of super-audit staff known as "Army Audit Staff" deserves the first consideration. The business of this staff is to exercise the functions of higher audit on the expenditure already audited by the Military Accounts Department. This super-audit conducted apparently in the interests of the tax payer is in reality a superfluous audit in that the Military Accounts Department already possesses a large staff of trained auditors and the expenditure is well scrutinised at the source. Moreover the cost of the maintenance of the Army Audit Staff is much more than the savings resulting from their labours. Let the Assembly members collect information as to the actual cost incurred on the upkeep of this staff for any given period and compare it with the savings that have resulted to Government during the same period. Then they will readily come to know whether it is super-audit or superfluous audit.

2. The number of Class I appointments in the Military Accounts Department composed of officers of Indian audit and Accounts service is too numerous and should merit the consideration of the Assembly members. Most of these appointments could well be filled by officers from the Subordinate Accounts Service, which will no doubt give a saving.

3. The recent novel system introduced in the Military Accounts Department of changing the staff frequently from place to place to make them jack-of-all-trades deserves more than serious notice. At whose cost are they indulging in these novel schemes? The expenditure involved on account of travelling expenses, etc., is considerable and there is no benefit to the tax payer at all.

The above are only a few cases. If a careful and searching enquiry is held in the matter, there will certainly be many more items worthy of consideration by the Assembly. —Your, etc.,

TAX PAYER.

SPANISH MONARCHISTS BUY OPPOSITION PAPERS

MADRID, Mar. 6.

The monarchy scored to-day with the purchase by a group of its liberal cohorts of "El Sol," in many respects the greatest of Spanish dailies, and its evening edition, "La Voz."'

After a struggle of months Nicola Urgoiti, founder of the papers, found himself obliged to cede to his Monarchist partners, the Spanish Paper Company, and sell out. Although he owned a minority of stock, he had kept control. His papers, among the best on the Continent, have been advocating a constituent assembly since their foundation 17 years ago and of recent years have been Republican all but in name.

The leading figures of Spanish letters wrote for them attacking everything for which the Monarchy has stood during its dictatorial interlude.

BEEN UNDER FIRE.

Under fire from his Monarchist partners, who were engaged to see their paper attacking the King, Urgoiti offered to buy them out and threatened if they forced him out to found an openly Republican sheet with the entire staffs. He has been bought out, but not by the reactionary element of the paper company. They were clever enough to see that their capture of control would kill the papers and do in the paper company's two best clients. So the sale was contributed to by liberal Monarchists of the Santtago Alba camp. Presumably they will continue to advocate a a constituent assembly to the degree that Alba desires.

Urgoiti has been unable to make good his threat, but the papers are expected to lose some of their outstanding polemists and the two editors, but the staffs have decided to stand by and, if the new owners maintain a purely liberal policy although Monarchist, to stick, Urgoiti plans a Republican weekly and hopes for a daily next fall.

The loss of the papers is a terrible blow to th Republican cause, coming as it does less than a week before the date set for the lifting of the censorship and the opening of the campaign for municipal elections first expression of public opinion in Spain since 1923, in which the struggle between Monarchists and Republicans is clearly defined.—"Chicago Tribune."

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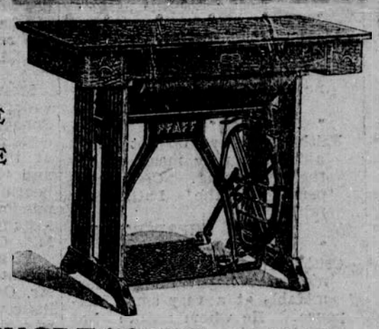

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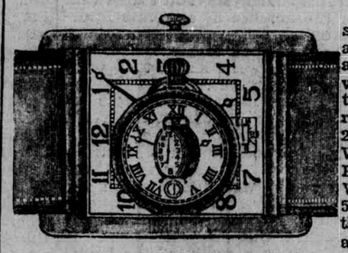

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Wellington

TO-NIGHT ! THIS WEEK!

A RIOT OF FUN AND FROLIC!

The Most Hilarious—Excruciatingly Funny—Laughter Provoking

TALKING COMEDY PICTURE

Alf's Carpet

A Screamingly funny Story of a

MAGIC CARPET

which like Alladin's Lamp, carried out every wish of its possessors and which landed two busmen in extremely hilarious fix-ups !

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The Flying Motor Omnibus will make you laugh heartily—the escapades of a reporter and his two jolly friends will thrill you—the adventures of two busmen in an oriental city will amaze-astound-you !

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES COMEDY SONGS AND THE LATEST SOUND GAZETTE.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW.

4, 6-30, 10 P. M. (S. T.

WELLINGTON WHERE TALKIES REACH PERFECTION TALKIES DHOBI TALAO

EXCELSIOR THEATRE To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

OPERA HOUSE.

4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT

featuring
MRS. BAPSEY SABAVALLA
and
HER BAND OF
SOCIETY AMATEURS

The First Picture of its kind on the Indian Screen

EMPRESS TALKIES

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
UNIVERSAL'S
100 per cent Talking Comedy Smesh

COHENS and KELLYS IN SCOTLAND

featuring
CHARLIE MURRAY
GEORGE SIDNEY

SEE them in Kilts and HEAR the Biggest Scotch Jokes You've ever heard

EMPIRE THEATRE

4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ALL TALKING, SINGING MUSICAL COMEDY

THE MARX BROS IN

THE COCOANUTS

Hear and See the Inimitable fooling of the World's four greatest men.

IMPERIAL

CINEMA:
LAMINGTON ROAD.

Presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK:

KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS'

Super Social Picture

"UNDERWORLD"

Directed by: Mr. NAWAL GANDHI
Featuring Miss ZUBEDA & Mr. THOMAS.
And supported by: Mr. RAJA BABOO.

NOTE.

Indian Ladies demand Independence. Will the young generation tolerate it? Do they deserve? Please see this picture and solve the problem.

Daily four Shows: At 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
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To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10

SECOND WEEK

"Love? From Now On I'm Going To Be Just Gay!"

THEIR love had failed—she would never take it seriously again. The fascinating story of a wife who tried gayety as a substitute for romance. The star's triumphant successor to "The Divorce."

NORMA SHEARER in LET US BE GAY

Marie Dressler even funnier than in "Caught Short"!

cast:
Marie Dressler
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Gilbert Emery
Hedda Hopper
A Robert Z. Leonard Production

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE

From the Play by Rachel Crothers
Continuity and Dialogue By Frances Marion

The Greatest All Talking Comedy SUCCESS YET PRODUCED
METRO-GOLDWYN-MEYER SUPER
ALSO
CHARLIE CHASE IN REAL McCOY
ALL TALKING COMEDY.

New Play "LADHAI NANTAR" by Mr. B. V. Warerkar, will shortly be staged

LALITKALADARSHA

Grant Road: ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

SATURDAY 11th AT 9. P. M.
SUNDAY, 12th AT 3-30 P. M.

New Play SAJJAN New Play

FROM TO-DAY !— FAIL NOT TO SEE — DURING THIS WEEK !

The Sharadha's Jewel

SHE

A SENSATIONAL SCREEN—MARVEL
Featuring
Mr. JAYRAJ & Miss. ZEBUNISSA
FULL of THRILLS, STUNTS & ADVENTURE
PICTURE TO SHAKE ONE & ALL

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VISHNU CINEMA

Coming Soon Shardha's Gorgeous Picture "SHALIVAHAN"

Shows, 5, 7, 9, & 11, P. M.
Extra Shows At 3 P. M. on Holidays

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

Metro-Goldwyn Mayers' All-Talking, Singing Uproarious Comedy Farce
Starring
REGINALD DENNY

With Fifi Dorsay, Geo. Grossmith & Cliff Edwards. Dialogue by P.G. WODEHOUSE.—The Great English Humourist.
Also Flip, the Frog and MEXICANA—Delightful Colourtone Revue with Songs and Dances !

—It's Love alone that can Tell of Love."

COMMENCING 25th APRIL 1931

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KINGDOM OF LOVE

WITH
LAXMI—GANPAT BAKRE—GADE AND PAWAR.
full of Love, Intrigue, Thrills and Romance !

You just can't miss it !

COMMENCING 25th APRIL 1931

WEST END CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

RIALTO TALKIES TO-DAY 3 SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

YELLS! SCREAMS! GIGGLES! THRILLS! LAUGHS!

Universal's Latest ALL-TALKING COMEDY.

With
GEORGE SIDNEY & CHARLIE MURRAY
Hilariously Thrilling, Breath-Taking Adventures.
MORNING SHOW AT 10 A. M. ON SUNDAY.

COMMENCING 25TH SATURDAY! COMMENCING 25TH SATURDAY!

WRATH

Featuring
Screen's most fascinating beauty MISS SULOCHANA & SALVI.

An amazing study of shams of Society—a woeful tale of social wrongs and inequities—vivid portrayal of heart throbbings of a nation determined to wipe out social evils.

Sulochana has played many fascinating roles. See her at her best in "WRATH".

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

QUIET ON ALL FRONTS

HENCE ONE & ALL MUST SEE

THE PEACE MAKER

MEHTA-LUHAR'S Sensational Picture Showing the Adventures of an youth who sacrifices all for good.

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BOMBAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 11 1931.

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"JOURNALISTS IN INDIA HAVE SET HIGH IDEALS BEFORE THEM."

Upper India Association Conference In Delhi.

PERSECUTION OF THE PROFESSION DURING IRWIN REGIME.

More Than 300 Newspapers & 300 Presses Victims

NEW DELHI, April 6.
(By Mail.)

A number of important resolutions bearing on the profession of journalism in India was passed at the annual meeting of the Upper India Journalists' Association held on Saturday evening at the Chelmsford Club with Mr. K. C. Roy, President, in the chair. Others present were Mr. J. N. Sahni, Mr. A. S. Iyengar, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., Mr. Durgadas, Mr. N.N. Mitter (Lucknow), Mr. Srikrishna, Lala Deshabandhu, Mr. A.N. Bhanot, Sardar Diwan Singh Maftoon, Mr. S. N.A. Choudhry, Mr. Shiv Narain Bhatnagar, Mr. M. Roy, Mr. M. Hussain, Mr. Mahomed Jaffri, and Mr. Hilal Ahmed Zuberi.

HEALTHY PRESS.

Mr. K.C. Roy in opening the proceedings reviewed the position of journalism in India as compared to that in other parts of the Empire and said that it stood second to none. The Press in India was a new growth but it was a very healthy growth. It had withstood the persecutions of penal laws; Indian journalists had gone to jails and come back, more determined, more refined and more eager to follow their vocations.

Referring to the Press Control Bill, Mr. Roy alluded to the Civil Disobedience movement and said that since that movement began there were writings in a small section of the press calculated to force Government to bring forward a repressive piece of legislation.

A BRIGHT FUTURE.

The position, therefore, must be viewed from two standpoints. Firstly, their professional standard which it was their duty to build up and maintain for the benefit of all in the trade, and secondly, their economic standard which must be improved as a result of better news distribution, management and advertisement and above all better editorial contribution. Some degree of perfection must be attained in respect of these. True, that would require time, but Mr. Roy, speaking with an experience of 30 years in this profession, stated he looked bravely forward.

PECULIAR DIFFICULTIES OF THE PROFESSION.

But, continued Mr. Roy, there were difficulties in the way of journalists in India which were peculiar and unknown in other countries. Firstly, the penal laws were stiff. The definition of "sedition" and "treason" in India was not governed by the common laws of England but the strict statutory law peculiar to India. It was true that in Soviet Russia only the Soviet Press could exist; it was equally true that in Italy only the Mussolini Press could subsist, but in India they lived under British Laws and with the democratic ideals which dominataed the British Commonwealth of Nations. Therefore every endeavour must be made to bring the Press Laws in India into line with those obtaining in England. But they in India had the Princes' Protection Act, a statute unknown to any other part of the Empire. This was not legislation passed by the legislature; it was a certified Bill passed by the Council of State. The Indian Pressmen should agitate for the repeal of this Act.

OTHER HARASSING LAWS.

Then there was the law of libel in India which was an illusive and harassing enactment. And under this enactment, any journalist for a so-called offence committed in Delhi could be brought from Tuticorin to answer the charge in Delhi. Thirdly, there was the law of contempt which was not infrequently used in India. "All these laws" continued Mr. Roy. "should be brought into conformity with the Statutes of other parts of the Empire. These are the points which I thought I should mention so that we might address ourselves to them in order that in the years to come we in India may have a Press as good as any other part of the Empire."

MEN OF HIGH IDEALS.

Concluding his preliminary remarks Mr. Roy drew attention to the fact that democracy and press were new problems before the Western political mind, and everybody recognised that nothing could be done to stop newspaper progress. The newspapers in India had always set high ideals for themselves; they knew where to draw the line; they knew what to say or write. But in England it had of late been different. In fact the recent controversy between the Ministry on the one hand and the Beaverbrook-Rothermere Press on the other had convinced him (Mr. Roy) that if there was a Press Law needed anywhere it was not in India but in England or other parts of the Empire. (Laughter). Mr. Roy felt sure that in India the newspapers had come to stay, ordinances or no ordinances. (Cheers).

PERSECUTION OF THE PRESS.

The Committee's Report signed by Messrs. K. C. Roy, J. N. Sahni, Dewan Chamanlal, Durgadas and Mr. A. S. Iyengar, Secretary, was presented for the year ending 31st March 1931.

It reviewed the activities of the Association with reference to the two Press Ordinances and other Governmental attempts to place difficulties in the way of the press. The year synchronised with the intense political movement connected with the Civil Disobedience campaign which commenced in April 1930. The greater the success of the movement the more vigorous became the prosecution of the press by Government. The background for this was prepared by the Simon Commission which suggested "an effective control over the press," a suggestion born perhaps by resentment over the boycott of the Commissioners. Within a few days of the commencement of the Civil Disobedience Movement Lord Irwin promulgated the Press Ordinance which was not only a revival of the Press Act of 1910 but a dangerous and wide extension of it.

235 NEWSPAPERS AND 327 PRESSES VICTIMIZED.

The Viceroy while admitting that the Ordinance constituted a "Damocles' Sword" promised to issue necessary instructions so as to prevent recurrence of the abuses to which it had been put by the local administrations. But the statistics furnished by the Home Member in the Assembly in answer to Mr. K. C. Roy revealed that till the expiry of that Ordinance in October 235 newspapers and 327 printing presses were proceeded against and several of them had to close down, bringing the newspaper and printing trade practically to a standstill.

When His Majesty's Government was still considering a solution of the constitutional problem at St. James' Palace and when the newspapers were attempting to regain economically the ground lost during the six months of the Ordinance in summer, the Viceroy promulgated the second Ordinance which was a still further extension of the scope of the first Ordinance. And when within a few days after that the Government introduced a Bill embodying the Press Ordinance, the members of the Legislature whose sympathy had been enlisted by the Association, gave notice of dilatory motions and this was followed by a representation to the Viceroy signed by a number of members of the Assembly urging the withdrawal of the Bill and threatening opposition, if it was proceeded with. Nothing further was heard of the Bill in the session just concluded but it is still in the list of pending business.

MORE VICTIMIZATION AND PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Under this second Ordinance 17 more newspapers and 18 presses were taken action against, bringing the total of newspaper casualties to 252 in the whole of India and the number of presses which the order was issued to 345. Of the former number, no less than 252 newspapers were in the Punjab, the U. P. and Delhi.

Not only was there victimisation of newspapers in Upper India but the rigorous censorship over Press Telegrams which Lord Irwin promised to relax continued undiminished.

BOMBAY POLICE CHIEF'S UKASE.

In the interval between the expiry of the first ordinance and the second ordinance, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, issued a notification to certain newspapers under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act warning them against publishing news of the activities of the Congress and other organisations which had been declared unlawful. The Association obtained eminent legal advice which was against it, and forwarded the same to the Government of India which gave a non-committal reply. Unfortunately the High Court upheld the Commissioner's order, though the entire press in India supported the views set forth in the representation to the Government of India.

CONGRESS ADDS TO THE DIFFICULTIES.

The Report then referred to the recommendation of the Congress Working Committee suggesting suspension of newspapers as a protest against the Ordinance, thus adding to the difficulties and anxieties of the Press. A number of newspapers however managed to continue and render service to the public simultaneously facing the displeasure of the Congress Executive and the risks of the Ordinance. Mention is made of the observations of the Congress Executive in the report to the Karachi Congress as to the part played by newspapers in the campaign of Civil Disobedience and the protest lodged against it. Concluding the Committee of the Association expresses the conviction that through united action could be solved a great many of the difficulties that beset the path of journalists in India in the present transitional stage.

REPEAL PRINCES PROTECTION ACT.

On the motion of Mr. Durgadas, supported by Messrs. A. N. Bhanot and Mr. A. S. Iyengar, the meeting passed a resolution urging the repeal of the Princes Protection Act. While urging the Assembly members to promote a repealing legislation the meeting expressed the opinion that to promote the ends of justice all cases under this Act should be held where the paper was actually printed and published. It was decided to forward this resolution to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

The meeting adopted a resolution moved by Lala Deshbandhu and supported by Mr. Jaffrey protesting against the Press Control Bill as subversive of the liberties of the Press.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer moved a resolution recommending to the members of the Legislature to promote legislation so as to bring the penal laws of India in respect of the Press into conformity with the sound principles on which it was originally based before it was amended and interpreted in its repressive form between 1890 and 1908. Mr. A. Seshadry Iyengar supported the resolution which was carried.

RAISE THE SALARIES OF JOURNALISTS.

Mr. Bhanot moved that it was desirable that well trained and efficient journalists should be employed on the editorial staffs of newspapers and that so far as possible the existing standard of salaries should be improved and fixed on a graduated scale. Sirdar Diwan Singh supported the motion which was carried.

The meeting elected the following for the new year:—

President:—Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. J. N. Sahni and Durgadas.

Secretary: Mr. A. Seshadry Iyengar.

Joint Secretary: Mr. Shiva Narayan Bhatangar.

Members: Sardar Diwan Singh, Lala Deshbandhu and Mr. Jaffrey.

Mr K. C. Roy is a member of the Committee as an ex-President.

JOURNALISTS AND POLITICS

Before the meeting dispersed Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer referred to the possible developments of journalism as a result of political developments in India and the likelihood of journalists facing difficulties in the present transitional stage. But he felt sure that journalists would uphold the principle of anonymity which he said was the salt of journalism. If that principle was violated, then the salt would lose its savour. Considering the difficulties ahead of the press in India Mr. Ranga Iyer advised the members to brace themselves for the new struggle.—A. P.

MIDNAPORE OUTRAGE SEQUEL

College & School Guarded

MUNICIPALITY ABHORS CRIME.

MIDNAPORE, Apr. 9.

Following the outrage upon Mr. James Peddie, District Magistrate of Midnapore, on Tuesday evening, the College and school premises were guarded throughout the night, by the police with fixed bayonets. Nobody was allowed entrance until the preliminary enquiry had been conducted on the spot by the Police. The two institutions were closed yesterday but the University Intermediate examination was held as usual. It is reported that the bullet found lying on the ground at the place of the occurrence is of the Dum Dum type and different from that which has been extracted from Mr. Peddie's arm. The latter is of the type used by Germans during the Great War. This has given rise to the suspicion that there were at least two men carrying two revolvers of different types. The arrested men include Kshirode Kumar Dutt and Bibekanandu Bose belonging respectively to the fourth B.Sc. and first I.Sc. classes of the local College.

ABHORRENCE OF CRIME.

The Local Municipality and the teaching and clerical staff of the College and Collegiate School have adopted resolutions expressing abhorrence at the "dastardly outrage".

Immediately after the incident, a young Bengali was cycling to his village home along Colonelgola Road when he was suddenly knocked down by two youths, one of whom, it is alleged, had curled hair and wore a shirt. Both of them mounted the cycle and escaped. Information to this effect has been lodged with the police.

CONDITION BEFORE DEATH.

The second operation which was also performed by Major Murray, was successful, but no other bullet could be extracted. Early in the afternoon Mr. Peddie showed signs of improvement in the hospital and his condition appeared to be unexpectedly hopeful. It is presumed that but for the fact the wounds got septic the patient would have survived.—A. P.

MR. PEDDIE'S SUCCESSOR.

Calcutta.—as a mark of respect to the late Mr. James Peddie, who was Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Political and Appointment Departments in 1923/24, the office of the Chief Secretary, including the Judicial Department, as well as the High Courts were closed on Thursday. It is understood that Mr. J. C. French, District Magistrate of Murshidabad, will succeed Mr. Peddie.—A. P.

IF GANDHIJI GOES TO ENGLAND

WILL HE MAKE SALT AT BRIGHTON?

LONDON. (By Mail.)

The following paragraph is extracted from the Sussex "Daily News" of March 16:—

"Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's hope, "almost amounting to certainty," that Gandhi will come to England this year has inspired the suggestion that he will "repair to the Thames embankment to make salt." But according to an Indian paper already quoted in The Sussex "Daily News" the Mahatma is to tour the South Coast and stop at Brighton for salt-making purposes. When—and if he comes we shall treat him with the respect due to a remarkable personality. Still though the Thames is a tidal river it is a poor (and dirty) thing for salt production compared with the Sussex sea, and if Gandhi should visit Brighton he will be warmly welcomed—if only as an advertisement."

SIR F. SYKES ON LEAVE

Leaving For England On 25th Inst.

SIR E. HOTSON TO ACT.

LONDON, April 9.

Rugby—Sir Freedrick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, will proceed to England on leave on April 25 on medical advice.

The King has approved that in Sir Frederick Sykes' absence, Sir Ernest Hotson of the Indian Civil service, a member of the Governor's Executive Council, shall act as Governor of Bombay. British Officials Wireless.

SIR FREDERICK SYKES.

"For Purpose Of Medical Treatment."

Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes has authorised the announcement that most unexpectedly and for urgent reasons of health he is obliged shortly to proceed to England for a period of 3 or 4 months for the purpose of medical treatment. His Excellency is naturally most reluctant to leave the Presidency even for a short time, and only the strongest pressure from his medical advisers could have induced him to do so.

There is every reason, however, to hope that timely treatment will completely restore him to health, and that the proposed short visit to England will enable him without risk to devote himself once more to the duties of his position.

Sir Ernest Hotson, K.C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S., at present Senior Member of Council, has been selected to fill the acting appointment during His Excellency's absence."

Bibesco Reaches Rome.

LONDON, April 10.

Rome.—Bibesco has landed here.—Reuter.

Scott Nearing His Last Lap

LONDON, April 10.

Melbourne.—Airman Scott who is nearing the last lap arrived at Bima yesterday and leaves for Darwin to-day.—Reuter.

Calcutta.—Sir Abdel Karim Ghuznavi, member of the Bengal Executive Council, left Calcutta by the Bombay Mail on Wednesday night on a tour of pilgrimage to the holy places of Islam. His post in the Government of Bengal will not however be declared vacant before April 12, when he is expected to leave the shores of India. —A. P.

POONA DAY BY DAY

Message Of The Congress

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, April 8.

The local leaders and delegates to the Karachi Congress have returned from Karachi. The citizens were impatiently waiting for their arrival to hear the first hand impressions of the Karachi Congress from their mouths. From the discussions that are going on all over the City one gathers the impression that all are prepared to abide by the decisions of the Karachi Congress. It is needless to add that the Youth Leaguers and a few others with Socialistic bent of mind, are thoroughly dissatisfied with the decision of the elders at Karachi and the reformist attitude of the Congress. It is really a fortunate coincidence that the National Week begins just when the leaders have come back from the Congress. During the celebration of the National Week, the leaders get an opportunity to educate and enlighten the public about the true significance of the Congress resolutions.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The President of the M.P.C.C. Mr. G. V. Ketkar, has addressed letters to all District Congress Committees to collect necessary information regarding those political prisoners who have not yet been released or the prosecutions pending against whom have not been withdrawn by the Government. No stone is left unturned to bring about the release of those prisoners, who are yet behind the prison bars. Mr. N. C. Kelkar has addressed a letter to the Bombay Government on behalf of the Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona, requesting that the Chirner prosecutions should be withdrawn. But the citizens were much disappointed to learn that the Government has refused to accede to the request.

NEW CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

The President of the M.P.C.C. has convened a meeting of its Executive on the 12th instant in Poona to fix the dates of the new elections of the Congress in Maharashtra. It is feared that the old party-conflict may revive again after the new elections.

NATIONAL WEEK.

The National Week is being celebrated all over the city. The enthusiastic secretaries of the City Congress Committee have fixed an elaborate programme during this week. The programme consists of enrolement of Congress members, hawking of Khaddar, and at least one public meeting in the evening or at night in every Peth. Handbills, containing the scheduled programme have been distributed all over the city.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, at a meeting held near the Reay Market under the auspices of the City Congress Committee inaugurated the celebration of the National Week. In his piquant and witty style he gave the message of the Karachi Congress and brought home to the audience the importance of the National Week in the history of the struggle for National Independence. He and several other speakers exhorted the public to carry on the constructive work of the Congress.

On Tuesday last a meeting was held in Shivaji Mandir. Messrs. D. V. Gokhale, G. V. Ketkar and S. D. Dev addressed the meeting. The speakers gave their impressions of the Karachi Congress and appealed to abide by the Congress decision.

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya In Poona.

—:o:—

POONA, April 8.

(From Our Correspondent).

Baboorao Gokhale, Mr. Ketkar and others addressed a largely attended meeting on Tuesday evening at the Shivajee Mandir. They explained the significance of the National Week and asked the audience to carry out the programme chalked out by the Congress at Karachi.

Mr. and Mrs. Chattopaddhyaya made a halt for a couple of days at Poona on their way to Madras. They hope to return after a month and a half at Madras and then they have promised to organise the Poona Youth League.

DR. MOONJE IN POONA.

Doctor Moonje, one of the R.T.C. Delegates, has come down to Poona to-day morning. He is addressing a meeting at Shivajee Mandir to-night, where he will explain all about the Round Table Conference and about his continental tour.

NATIONAL WEEK.

Khadi was hawked by volunteers on Tuesday morning in the Sadashiv Peth. The volunteers were well received by the public. To-day the hawking of Khadi was carried out in Budhwar Peth. Thus the message of Khaddar is being carried to every home during the week. The enrolement of Congress members is going on briskly and the Congress authorities hope to enrole 25,000 members in the City alone during the Week.

BIG FIRE AT BHORE STATE.

The fire broke out in the Koiawdi village (near Yagnee) in the Bhore State. The village consisted of about 200 houses. All new houses were reduced to ashes except a temple and four other houses. It is learnt that damage to the extent of Rs. 50,000 has been done; but no life has been lost.

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

Much interest is taken by the Local Board members in the election of President, which falls on 15th instant. There are five candidates contesting. They are: Messrs. V. V. Tulpule, Kate, N. M. Kalbhale, G. M. Kalbhor and Kazi Salahuddin.

MAHARASHTRA DELEGATES.

Mr. Ketkar has issued a statement reviewing the work of the Maharashtra delegates, who attended the Karachi Congress.

The election of the members for A.I.C.C. will be held on the 12th instant at Poona. The different Congress Committees in Maharashtra are requested to carry out the Congress programme with greater force during the Truce term. As the ban of unlawful assembly has been removed by the Government the need for Dictator goes out. Thus those Committee members will work for the Congress programme who were in office before the order of unlawful assembly was issued till fresh elections are held.

The report presented by the Maharashtra Congress Committee to the Congress was not accepted as it was found wanting. But the progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement was sent to A.I.C.C.

Mr. Ketkar also announces that the names of those prisoners who are still in jail should be sent by the different Congress Committees in Maharashtra, so that he may send them on to A.I.C.C., who have appointed a committee to deal in the matter.

POONA SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Anglo-Urdu High School won the General Championship of the above Association after four years. The School has also won the Senior Cricket Shield and the Hockey Cup. Mention must be made of Master Turab, A. Rahim, A. Rahman, G. M. who contributed to a greater extent in winning the Championship.

Prof. Abdul Karim Khan who is giving two concerts in Bombay, the first to-day (Saturday) and the second on Sunday.

Calcutta.—It is understood that Prince Akram Hossain Shah, son of the late Nawab Wajed Ali Shah of Lucknow, will act for Sir Abdel Karim who is expected to return and resume his duties towards the middle of June.—A. P.

At a public meeting of Muslims held under the Presidency of Moulvi Abdulakhan Saheb, at Guntur on 7th instant, a resolution advocating separate electorate was unanimously adopted.

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